

## PEOPLE WIN FIGHT FOR A HEARING ON B & M HOLDING BILL

Railroads Committee Will Listen to Arguments on the Measure at the State House Next Wednesday Morning.

### ADMIT FACT TODAY

Norman H. White Declares Full Power Over Road Should Be Maintained by Citizens of Massachusetts.

The committee on railroads will give a public hearing on the Boston & Maine holding company bill at room 240, State House, on Wednesday next at 10:30 o'clock.

It had been previously announced that the committee would consider the bill next Tuesday in executive session and that no hearing would be granted the public.

Representative Norman H. White of Brookline has been prominent in demanding that the people be given an opportunity of expressing their views on the matter, and the following statement by him today will be of greater interest now that the fight is won.

Mr. White says: The bill drafted by the attorney-general at the request of the railroad committee, the result of the Governor's special message to the Legislature, tends toward a solution of the railroad problem. I shall be surprised, however, if the Legislature enacts this bill as it is now drawn, for if my observations of the bill are correct, it is apparent that a railroad company may be the holding company. This means that the New Haven can hold the stock in Massachusetts which it has acquired contrary to Massachusetts law.

Furthermore, the United States government is now suing the New Haven road under the Hepburn act. The question must therefore arise whether the Legislature of Massachusetts is first going to condone the breaking of our law by permitting any railroad company to hold this illegally acquired stock and then compound a felony committed against the United States as well.

I believe that the bill should be so amended that the holding company should not be the New Haven road or any other railroad company but purely and simply a body of citizens created by an act of the Legislature for the purpose of safeguarding the transportation interests of Massachusetts and New England as well. I cannot believe that the Great and General Court which represents the citizens of this commonwealth will go on record as passing any act which will attempt to solve the railroad situation against our statutes and against the United States laws, especially while the United States government is suing the offending corporation.

It is evident, and has always been evident, that the so-called Billard stock is still, and has been, controlled by the law breaking corporation, the New Haven road, and it is also evident that the New Haven road is now willing to bring this stock into Massachusetts. This being the case the only proper solution in my opinion is to create a holding company of Massachusetts citizens and not a holding company of the New Haven road.

The attorney-general's bill, I believe, can be so amended by the railroad committee that a straight Massachusetts corporation composed of our leading citizens can be created for the purpose of taking over the stock illegally acquired and thus solving the problem, and I hope that this will be the ultimate result.

## TREASURY EXPERT TO VISIT BOSTON

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Norton is expected to arrive in Boston today on business connected with the treasury department. At the sub-treasury it was stated that the exact reason for Secretary Norton's visit was not known, except that in a general way it was concerned with technical matters pertaining to the work of the monetary commission.

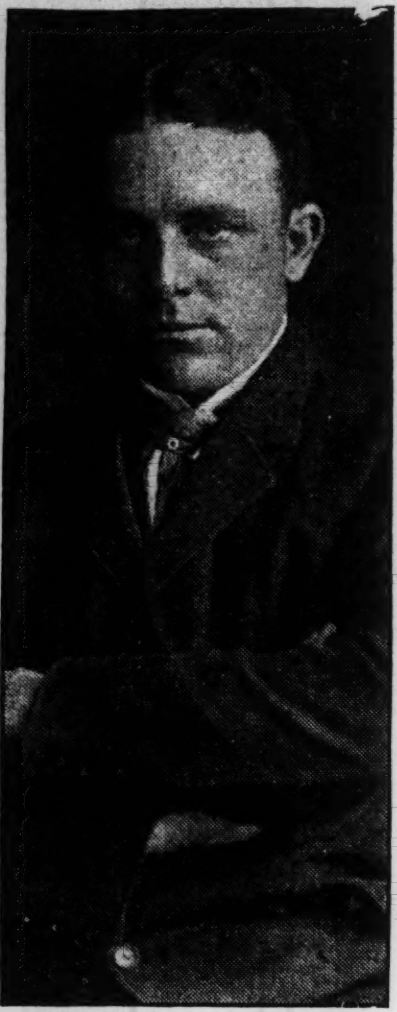
One of the members of this commission is Professor Andrews of Harvard, now on a two-year leave of absence from the university, who is being employed by the government as an expert. He is working out many important details of the commission in conjunction with Mr. Norton.

## READY FOR LADY ABERDEEN'S VISIT

The Exchange Club today announces the formation of a committee of its members to have charge of the arrangements in regard to Lady Aberdeen's reception in Boston on the coming occasion of her visit to the United States and Canada.

A reception will be tendered to Lady Aberdeen at the Somerset Hotel on the afternoon of June 8, and a public meeting held in Faneuil Hall on June 9.

Legislator Interviewed Today Regarding B. & M. "Holding Bill" Features



NORMAN H. WHITE. Brookline representative who objects to New Haven holding company for B. & M. stock.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MAY NOW GO TO CHICAGO

Westward moves the center of intellectuality and education. The latest evidence of this is the prospective removal of the headquarters of the American Library Association from Boston to Chicago.

Miss Nina E. Browne, who is in charge of the Boston headquarters of the American Library Association, said that in all probability the association's headquarters would eventually be moved to Chicago, but such a change would surely not be made until after the annual meeting of the association, which will be held from June 28 to July 5. The lease of the building on Newbury street, which is now occupied by the association, expires Sept. 1.

The purpose of the change, if it is made, Miss Browne said, would be to be more in the center of the library population of the United States. She further said that a good many people think that the association should be located further west and not on the extreme edge of the library population, as it is now, with its headquarters on the Atlantic seaboard.

The officers of the American Library Association are: President, Charles H. Gould, librarian at McGill University at Montreal, Canada; vice-presidents, M. D. C. Hodges, librarian at the public library at Cincinnati, O., and Mrs. H. L. Elmerdorf, vice-librarian at the public library at Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, J. T. Wyer, librarian of the state library at Albany, N. Y., and treasurer, T. B. Rice, librarian at the public library at St. Joseph, Mo.

## COMPROMISE BILL ON MILK STANDARD AGREED TO TODAY

Measure Accepted by Agriculture Committee Provides for Selling of Deficient Fluid If It Is Pure.

### FAIRER TO FARMER

The committee on agriculture of the Legislature has finally agreed upon a milk standard bill. The committee has been in session daily for the past ten days and not until today were they able to come to an agreement which was in accordance with the views of the different members of the committee.

The bill which has been reported by the committee provides that the standard of milk, shall be the same as heretofore. A farmer, however, will be permitted to sell milk below the standard provided it can be proved that the milk has in no degree been adulterated. In this way, both the farmer and the consumer are protected.

The committee has had before it for consideration six bills with relation to the standard of milk, ranging all the way from a higher standard down to the abolition of the standard altogether. All have been thrown out and in their place the bill as voted by the committee substituted.

It is apparent that the bill as voted by the committee will meet with little or no opposition.

## A SIXTEEN-MINUTE SESSION IN HOUSE

Representative E. L. Hobson, in the Chair, Rushes Routine Matters Through in Record Time.

Representative Ernest L. Hobson of Palmer presided in the House this morning and rushed the members through their calendar in 16 minutes, which constitutes a record for the present session. Only 10 matters appeared on the calendar, and of these one was in the hands of the committee on bills in its third reading. None of the others were debated.

These bills were passed to be enacted: To provide a penalty of fine and imprisonment for railroad officials and agents who violate Massachusetts laws; to provide for a high school of commerce, and for a school administration building in the city of Boston; to provide for investigation of the advisability of authorizing the Boston & Eastern Railroad Company to construct tunnels and subways in the city of Boston; to encourage and improve the breeding of poultry; relative to proceedings for the abolition of grade crossings; and to provide for certain improvements at the state colony at Gardner.

The House then adjourned.

## 'CAR SIX' COMPANY, FORMED ON MAINE TRIP, TO CELEBRATE

Twenty-Five Chamber of Commerce "Uplifters" Plan Automobile Outing to Mansfield Inn Tomorrow.

### HOW CLUB STARTED

"Car Six, Incorporated, Ltd.," an organization which is an outgrowth of the Boston Chamber of Commerce "uplifters" who returned from their Maine trip last week, is to hold its first semi-occasional outing Saturday afternoon. They will entertain the men of the Boston Chamber of Commerce who served under Walter M. Lowney as the committee of arrangements on the Maine tour, and their one honorary member, Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The "Car Six" corporation is composed of the 25 men who made car No. 6 their headquarters while touring through Maine, and they first won distinction for themselves by starting home missionary work among the 125 members of the Chamber of Commerce who were on the trip.

When the Maine trip was well under way it was found there were quite a few of the occupants of the other five cars with whom the "Car Six" men were not acquainted, and headed by Edwin C. Johnson, vice-president of the H. A. Johnson Company, they proceeded to let every one on the train know who they were and they did some of the most effective "uplift" work of the trip.

The "Car Six" men were heard from everywhere, and on their return they organized with Mr. Johnson as president and with such an energetic gentleman shaping the future course of the organization things were bound to move rapidly.

Tomorrow's trip is the result of his activities, and at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon a long string of automobiles will leave Park street bearing this unique organization and their guests for an afternoon's outing. The Mansfield Inn will be the objective point, and there a luncheon will be served, and a short entertainment provided by the committee of arrangements.

Everything for the success of the trip has been provided for, and when the procession of automobiles speeds through Boston every one will be made aware of the fact that it is the "Car Six, Incorporated, Ltd." outfit which are off for a gala day.

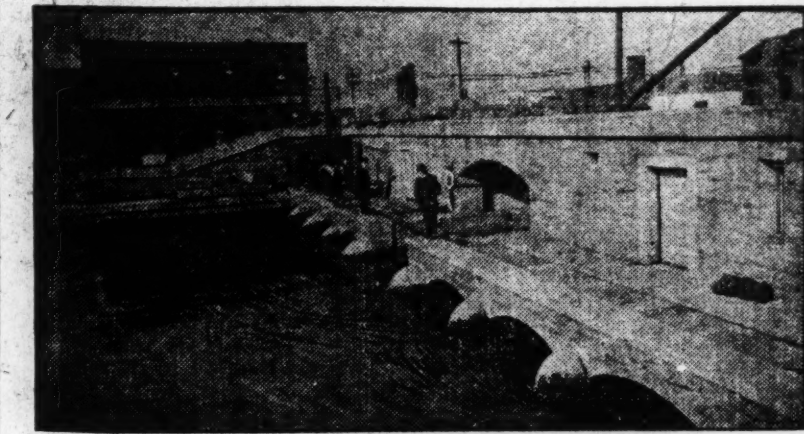
## EVERETT Y. M. C. A. NEARS SUCCESS

Two weeks from today General Secretary Harry A. Maxwell of the Everett Y. M. C. A. hopes to have pledges for \$12,000 in hand for clearing the institution of debt. The campaign has been on for a little more than a week and \$2550 has been given.

Several unique methods have been devised to create interest. Each ward is being canvassed by committees of prominent citizens.

## CHARLES RIVER EMBANKMENT WORK ENTERS ON FINAL STAGE

Basin Is Now at High Level and Lock and Sluiceway Both Give Satisfaction While Surfacing of Boston Bank, Just Started, Will Be Soon Completed.



APPROACH TO SLUICES IN CHARLES RIVER DAM. Surplus water in the basin is let off through the sluices, five of which are open in the picture. The arch in the center indicates the sluiceway used as a lock by small boats.

A CONTRACTOR within a few days will begin the work of putting 20,000 cubic yards of loam on the surface of a portion of the Charles river embankment. This is the final touch on that part of the task undertaken by the state for the beautifying of the river frontage of Boston and Cambridge.

For several months the temporary sluice gates have been closed, and the Charles above Craigie bridge been at nearly tide level, and it is now practically fresh water, but the Boston embankment has been a muddle of dredges and tools and workmen to the gaze of the passerby. Work has now begun on a \$64,000 contract which will complete a part of the embankment, aside from the greenery that will finally grow upon it. The underground piping for sewers and other purposes is at present being put into shape on the section at the foot

of Berkeley street, Boston, to be covered with soil from Peddocks Island.

The work at the basin itself is not far from complete. From up the river only some 200 feet of concrete wall remains to be built, and this will not be completed until the very last. Down stream the building of the concrete wall which will form the seaward side of the dam is progressing rapidly.

The traffic arrangements through the dam are in full working order. These consist of the lock at the Boston side and the sluices next to the Cambridge shore. The lock is 360 feet long and 45 feet wide and is being used for all large shipping that must pass up river. Toward the other shore both the eight sluice gates and the sluiceway, which is in the center of the series of gates and gives entrance and exit for small craft, are working without a hitch.

## DENY VENEZUELA JAILED U. S. CREW

Reputation of Story About Carrie D. Knowles' Sailors Among First Cables Sent Out on Resumed Service.

CARACAS, Venezuela—After a thorough investigation of the report that the crew of the Carrie D. Knowles, which sailed from Provincetown, Mass., five years ago, have been confined in a Venezuelan prison, Minister William W. Russell today authorized the United Press to say that not the least foundation for the story can be found.

The story of the imprisonment was given out a week ago by a man named Payne, who claimed to have been one of the crew. He arrived in Kingston, St. Vincent, B. W. I., after an alleged escape from the prison. It is now certain that the Carrie D. Knowles was lost at sea, as reported at the time of her disappearance.

The local cable office is today flooded with messages, incoming and outgoing, as a result of the resumption of service with the outside world, after a discontinuance for four years. Minister Russell's statement to the United Press was one of the first messages to be sent out.

## SENATE HEARS BILL ON EXTENDING TIME OF TRANSIT BOARD

The Senate at the State House today read a report from the committee on Metropolitan affairs on the bill of Mayor Hibbard to extend the term of office of the Boston transit commission from July 1, 1909, for two years.

Other reports read were: Roads and bridges bill to authorize the construction of Parker river bridge under the highway act and to allow \$12,000 therefor, 75 per cent to be paid by the state, 25 per cent by the county.

On motion of Senator Turner of Fall River the Fall River police commission bill was referred to the next General Court.

When the Holyoke and Northampton boundary bill was reached, President Treadway called Senator Morse of Haverhill to the chair and took the floor himself.

Senator Hultman of Quincy offered amendments to cover the compensation for the territory taken. The amendments propose that Holyoke shall pay Northampton \$75,000, instead of \$18,000, as passed by the House, and that Holyoke may issue \$82,000 in 20-year bonds, instead of \$25,000 in such bonds, to pay damages to Hampshire county and Northampton.

The matter was put over to next Tuesday.

Turtle of Pittsfield moved reconsideration of the vote rejecting the constitutional amendment for classifying property for taxation "three-mill tax." The consideration of the motion was put over.

## Governor Draper Vetoes Bill on Berry Auctions

GOVERNOR DRAPER returned to the House and Senate today without his approval, the bill to authorize the sale of berries at auction at certain times within the market limits.

The Governor said the present bill seemed to him to be very unwise in making an exception in favor of dealers in berries in allowing special privileges in the streets of Boston. He said it also seemed unwise for the Legislature to undertake the detailed regulation of street traffic for the city of Boston which should be left in the hands of the city authorities.

## EXPERT TO STUDY 'EMIGRANT TYPES

The motives and incentives prompting immigrants of certain nationalities to come to the United States is to be studied by a commissioner sent abroad by the Massachusetts and Connecticut Y. M. C. A. George William Tupper, immigration secretary of these institutions has been chosen for the task and he will sail for Europe tomorrow.

By a closer study of the immigrant types in their native lands it is thought that the immigration work of the Y. M. C. A. in New England will be greatly facilitated. Mr. Tupper has had charge of the work during the last year and is amply qualified for his present mission by his intimate knowledge of the problems and conditions of foreigners in the large cities and towns of this part of the country.

### SUGAR INQUIRY RESUMED.

NEW YORK—The sugar trust investigation has been resumed by the federal grand jury. Clerks and weighers on the docks of the American Sugar Refining Company were called as witnesses, and it was intimated that the books of the company may be brought into court by Special Prosecutor H. L. Stimson, in an effort to show that persons "higher up" were interested in the work of the six weighers who were indicted for false weighing.

## RESIGNATION OF WELLESLEY PRESIDENT AGAIN IS RUMORED

College Authorities Do Not Confirm It, But Miss Hazard Has Been in the West for Several Months to Recup-erate and May Not Return to Her Duties Here.

WELLESLEY—The rumor that Miss Caroline Hazard is considering presenting her resignation as president of Wellesley College before the end of the academic year, after serving nearly a decade as head of the college, is arousing no little interest among the faculty and students.

Officers of Wellesley College said last evening that while they were unable to tell whether Miss Hazard has such action under consideration, they could state that her resignation had not yet been received. What foundation there was for the rumor they were also unable to say, but it had been heard in many quarters here in the past few days and had aroused great concern.

Last autumn she was obliged to relinquish active work, and received an other leave of absence. She went to Santa Barbara, Cal., where she remained up to the present time. Recently she wrote to friends here that her health

had much improved and that she was looking forward to returning to Wellesley this spring for commencement.

Miss Hazard became president of Wellesley College in 1899, succeeding Miss Julia J. Irvine. Under her guidance Wellesley College has developed into one of the leading women's colleges, having an enrollment of about 1300, including students from Japan, China and other countries.

During the absence of Miss Hazard her position in Wellesley College has been filled by Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, dean of the college.

### TAFT'S COTTAGE READY.

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft's summer home, the Stetson cottage at Burgess Point, is ready for occupancy. Painters and interior decorators have completed their work. An improvement at the cottage is a water filter.

## SOMERSET MEETING OF MERCHANTS TO VOTE ON CHARTER

Organization Will Also Discuss Incidents and Lessons of the Recent "First Tour of New England."

### UNION APPROACHING

Following Meeting Will Be for the Purpose of Adopting Bylaws and Electing Officers of New Body.

Acceptance of the charter for the new Chamber of Commerce and reminiscences from those who took part in the "first tour of New England" will be the subjects before the meeting of the Merchants Association at the Hotel Somerset next Wednesday evening, May 19.

The members will vote acceptance of the act of consolidation and authorize the directors to take the steps necessary to bring about the union. The informal speaking after dinner will point out the incidents and lessons of the New England tour, and bring out what is practical to promote a greater New England.

This will be the last regular meeting of the Merchants Association. The members of the chamber of commerce will meet in the reading room of the chamber at 12:30 p. m. the same day to vote upon the same matters. The next meeting, therefore, will be attended by members of both organizations and will be for the purpose of completing the consolidation by adopting by-laws and electing officers.

The business session of the Merchants Association will be held at 5:30 p. m., when the members will be asked:

1. To accept the act of the Legislature approved April 1, 1909, consolidating the Boston Merchants Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce into a new corporation to be known as the Boston chamber of commerce.

2. To give to the directors full authority to assign, transfer and convey to the new corporation all the rights, privileges, interests, estates and property of said Boston Merchants Association in accordance with said act upon the performance of the conditions prescribed in said act.

3. To vote to give all necessary power to the board of directors to carry out the provisions of said act of consolidation, for the full performance of the agree-

(Continued on Page Five, Column Six.)

## TAX BILL SECURES WEEK'S REPRIEVE

Reconsideration Granted by Senate to Take Place Next Thursday by Request of the Merchants Association.

Reconsideration was granted without objection by the Senate this morning on the taxation amendment, and final action on the measure postponed until next Thursday.

"It is believed that the vote will be entirely different," says a statement issued this afternoon by the Merchants Association, "from that taken yesterday, which was unexpected and preceded by only a brief debate."

"The amendment does not provide, nor does the Merchants Association now urge, any particular method of taxation. It merely makes it possible for the Legislature to reform the present system at some future time as may then seem best."

"The action which Massachusetts is now trying to take has been taken by Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and Minnesota. In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Maryland and New Jersey no constitutional restriction on the powers of the Legislature to classify property for taxation ever existed. In Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Oklahoma the first constitutions adopted gave the Legislature such power."

## MIMIC WARFARE TAKES NEW FORM

Tugs to Land a Storming Party for Flank and Rear Attack on Forts Protecting City of Boston.

The annual army maneuvers to be held in the neighborhood of Boston from Aug. 14 to 21 will be made particularly interesting by the introduction of a new feature, heretofore unknown at these events.

Troops will be landed from the four or five tugboats which will constitute the supposed attacking fleet and will attack the fortifications from the rear. This method of practice is a decided innovation and is expected by authorities on tactical movements to prove fruitful in training the soldiers to be prepared for any possible eventualities in time of action.

The forts at which such maneuvers will be tried are Forts Warren, Strong, Revere, Banks and Andrews. Only the coast artillery will take part.



## Cablegrams and Correspondence Today From All Over the World

CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS  
PASSES POWER COMPANY'S BILL

Difference of Opinion as to Whether Province of Ontario or Federal Government Has Jurisdiction—Eight-Hour Day Question Not to Pass This Session.

OTTAWA—After some weeks of intermittent discussion and much obstruction in the House of Commons, the Ontario and Michigan Power Company's bill was finally passed, and awaits the Senate's decision. A division of opinion was held as to the right of the federal government to act, as the Province of Ontario has a settled and distinct policy regarding its rights of control over all water powers within its boundaries, and the bill was thought to fall within the jurisdiction of the province. It provides for the production of power in Ontario which will, in all probability, be transmitted to the state of Michigan. Two rivers are concerned in the question, one of which, the Pigeon river, is an international stream, and the Dominion premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, considered that this fact placed the responsibility of legislation with the federal government, while Sir James Whitney and his provincial cabinet contended otherwise, the power plant being situated entirely within the boundaries of their province.

A deputation from the Ontario Legislature waited upon the Dominion government to urge their claims. Sir Wilfrid commended their attitude, but maintained that the final authority in this case lay with the federal government, which decided to pass the bill.

In the Senate the Bay of Fundy Tidal Power Company was objected to on the plea that the damming of 15 streams involved, would tend to interfere with previously existing rights. The cost of damming only two of these, the

Peticodiac and the Memramcook, was estimated to total \$7,500,000, while the capitalization of the company applying for rights was only a quarter of a million. This the Senate considered an inadequate amount in proportion to the undertaking.

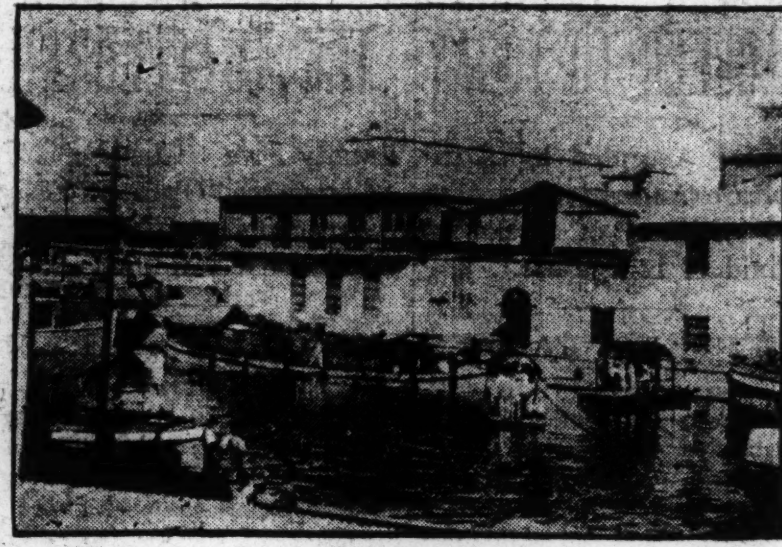
Senator Wood said "the production of power from the Fundy tides is a tempting proposal," but the present scheme would affect sewage of towns, destroy shipping marsh lands, and damage productive lands. After the second reading the bill was referred back to committee where the promoters views might be heard, but with the understanding that the principle was not approved.

A lengthy discussion on the eight-hour labor day question engaged the attention of the commons, though resulting in no legislation, the discussion led by Mr. Verreille of Maisonneuve, showed that where the eight hour day had been tried manufacturers reported that the diminution of working hours had not produced a relative decrease in output. Owing either to increased efficiency of the workers or improved arrangements for work, the output was maintained and the manufacturers did not go back to the old system.

Mr. Lemieux, minister of labor, explained that the compulsory eight-hour labor day bill was so far down on the order list that it could not be reached this session, and in any event he did not indorse it in its present form, although the principle was good, and the next session would doubtless see some progress made with the question.

## Lift Bridge Solves the Ferry Problem of Manila

The Old-Fashioned Spanish-Filipino Catamaran Ferries Prove Inadequate to Needs of Growing Community.



BINONDO FERRY, MANILA.

This canal at its confluence with the Pasig is a busy place, and the quaint old ferry boats formerly did a thriving business.

MANILA, P. I.—One of the quaint old Spanish-Filipino institutions which has proved inadequate to the growing needs of the community under American administration is the Binondo ferry. This ferry transports foot-passengers over the Binondo canal, which is one of the numerous "esteros" which form the network of waterways that, connecting with the Pasig river, constitute a system of highways throughout the city.

The ferry comprises two rafts or catamarans, of remarkable buoyancy, each covered by a hood or awning, and each capable of carrying a dozen or more passengers besides the ferryman and the native urchin who wriggles about among the patrons, collecting fares in a battered tin dipper or a half of a coconut shell. Lighters, lorches, paraos (native sail-boats) and cascos, such as the long craft seen almost in the center of the picture, but a little to the left, are constantly using the canal, and at certain times of the day, notably early in the morning and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the channel is so crowded with craft of all descriptions that a sure-footed native

can easily make the crossing by stepping from one to the other. "Not unnaturally this interferes somewhat with the ferry service."

The canal being but a few feet in depth a pole is used as the means of propulsion. The individual fare is one centavo, a hundredth part of a peso, and worth therefore one half a cent, U. S. currency. Most of the foreign merchants and their employees who have to cross and recross the ferry daily on trips to and from the custom house find

it convenient to pay by the month, the ferryman being quite willing to commute a month's daily journeyings for a "media peso," the equivalent of an American quarter.

The catamaran ferries are operated under government licenses and pay quarterly revenue fees. In spite of the primitive method and the ludicrously low fare the amount of business formerly done in a year was enormous. However, a lift bridge has been built across the canal for expediting the pedestrian traffic.

ENGLISH AUTHORITIES ASK  
AS TO VOLUME OF RESERVE

Wish to Know the Extent of Canadian Farmers' Wheat Holdings—Believed in London Present High Prices for Cereal Will Be Maintained for Some Time.

LONDON—The recent fluctuations of the wheat market have caused unusual importance to be attached by English authorities to the volume of this grain in reserve in Canada, a question upon which there is difficulty in obtaining authentic data. The only authoritative information obtainable is that the Canadian farmers had in their possession on March 1 about 23,000,000 bushels, but since that time it is impossible to assert with exactness how much they have parted with in response to the inducement of advancing prices. In some quarters it has been stated that the farmers west of Winnipeg held 27,000,000 bushels, but no one is able to state at present to what extent that supply—presupposing the figures to have been exact—has been reduced.

In Canadian circles in London it is believed that the present high prices will be maintained for some time, and that production will be stimulated in consequence. Some years ago those who prophesied "dollar wheat" for the Canadian farmer were ridiculed, but Winnipeg wheat has passed that figure, which represents a gold mine to the farmer. The rise in price already has caused the value of Canadian agricultural lands to appreciate visibly, and the rush of agriculturists to the Canadian Northwest promises to make this year a record one.

According to government officials who are familiar with the Canadian conditions, all the indications point to a great

increase in the wheat supply of the Dominion in the coming years. With a capital of £100 a farmer can finance the cultivation of some 50 acres in wheat, capable of yielding an average of 20 to 30 bushels per acre. The honesty that characterizes Canadian grading ranks deservedly high, and the arrangements for storing and transport have excited the admiration of Englishmen.

Apart from prevailing prices, the economic position of Canada in regard to the production of wheat is so strong that the yield is bound to increase yearly. In the five years from 1904 to 1908, inclusive, the average wheat production of Canada has increased almost 50 per cent from what the average was for the years 1899-1903.

Already the growing tendency of the Asiatics to consume wheat is causing comment among wheat producers. Shipments for far eastern ports are being made at Vancouver, and Canadian farmers are asking themselves what will happen if the vast population of the Chinese empire takes to wheat flour. In fact, the increasingly higher standard of living among the races of Asia, and the demand for wheat that so often accompanies a higher standard, it is thought may have something to do with the present bullish market. Those who have travelled in Canada, the United States and the Argentine realize that if the demand were to become more urgent the vast acreages not at present available in those countries would be developed.

VANDERBILT WINS  
RIBBON IN CANADA

His Lord Burleigh Wins a Yellow and Barely Falls Short of Securing a Blue at Montreal Show.

MONTREAL—Reginald Vanderbilt's Lord Brooke had a narrow call at the blue ribbon in the 15.1 to 15.3 class at the Montreal horse show, the judges having great difficulty in deciding whether he should have the preference over Crow & Murray's showy Honor Bright.

The decision did not meet with the approval of the bleachers. The Vanderbilt entry, Lord Burleigh, got the yellow ribbon. In the class for pairs, 15.2 and under, Tonzo Sauvage of Newark, N. J., got the blue ribbon with Grand Duke and Lord Nelson.

BESIEGED WOMEN  
REPORTED SAFE

HADJIN, Asiatic Turkey—The Rev. Herbert N. Irwin, a missionary of the American board located at Talas, has arrived here and reports that the four American women missionaries who were besieged there for several days are safe. These women are connected with the United Orphanage and Mission of Reading, Pa., and are Miss Rose Lambert, Miss Ida Tschumi of Cleveland, O., and Misses Anna and Dorinda Bowman, from Michigan.

## WILSON TO GIVE LECTURE.

LONDON—Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Brown University has accepted an invitation to lecture at Cambridge University May 21 on international law and the recent international naval conference in London.

DEVELOPS HIGH  
GRADE OIL LEVEL

Considerable Flow of Superior Quality Struck at Great Depth in Fields of Mexican State of Tabasco.

FRONTERA, Mex.—The oil field which S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., are developing in the territory adjacent to the Macapana river, 160 miles above Frontera, is attracting great interest in oil circles of Mexico. This British firm began the work of exploiting the localities of the state of Tabasco about three years ago and has sunk 11 wells. Oil of an asphalt base was found in each at comparatively shallow depths. In boring the eleventh well recently a greater depth than any of the other wells was reached and a flow of high-grade oil was struck at 1730 feet. This oil shows a gravity test of 43, which makes it the superior of any oil yet found in Mexico and the equal of the best grade of light crude oil in the United States. This well has been doing about 40 barrels a day since it was brought in. The oil is being stored. The twelfth well is now being bored and will soon reach the high-grade oil strata.

A new town has been established in this oil field. It is called Sarlat. The developing company has already taken steps to build a railroad and oil pipe line to connect the oil field with a landing on the Grijalva river, a distance of 55 miles. The oil barges of the firm will convey the oil from the river terminus of the railroad and pipe line to the refinery at Minatitlan.

## SOWING WHEAT IN CANADA.

WINNIPEG—Conditions here are now perfectly suited for seeding and much progress has been made. Another week will see the bulk of the wheat in the ground.

GERMAN SYSTEM  
FOR UNEMPLOYED

Berlin Labor Exchange, With Two Five-Story Buildings, Cares for Many While Seeking Employment.

BERLIN—The capacity which the German mind has of adapting means to ends has in Berlin solved the problem of making those seeking employment self-respecting. The Arbeits-Nachweis, or Labor Exchange, housed in two splendid five-story brick and stone buildings and designed to accommodate 4000 men and women, places the man or woman in search of work on the same dignified trading level as merchants or brokers who have produce to sell.

Through the cooperation of the municipality, workers and trade unions this institution is provided with an annual allowance of about \$25,000. On this income and the small fees the exchange in 1907 provided shelter for 158,098 men and women in search of employment, and found work for 95,678.

Few formalities are required and the regulations are of the simplest kind. Any unemployed person may invoke the exchange's work-finding facilities upon payment of a registration fee of five cents. If a member of a union contributing to the support of the exchange, this charge is not exacted. Upon the payment of the registration fee a receipt or membership card is issued which entitles the holder to the privileges of the exchange for three months.

NEW BUILDINGS  
GO UP IN CAIRO

Egyptian City Fast Recovering From Temporary Lull in Building—Large Shops and Flats Rising.

CAIRO—Visitors to Cairo last year who went away with the impression that the city, as far as improvements are concerned, was at a standstill will find the reverse true this year. The buildings which were started previous to the financial crash were left in an unfinished condition, and had all the effect of ruins, but now everything is different. Buildings are being completed, new ones projected, and many bare and untidy spots are fast disappearing.

The Sharia el Boulac will in all probability develop into one of the finest streets in Cairo. The new theater is being rapidly pushed forward, and the large flats and shops on the opposite side of the street are almost finished; and with the building of the new Boulac bridge and the gradual clearing away of the small unsanitary dwellings at the river end the street will present a modern and progressive appearance.

## Foreign Briefs

CARACAS, Venezuela—It is impossible to verify here the story that the captain and crew of the American whaling vessel Carrie D. Knowles of Provincetown are in a Venezuelan jail.

VIENNA—The gardens and conservatories of Baron Alfons de Rothschild at Hohen Warte, near Vienna, may disappear owing to an expected landslide.

PARIS—The French government has made Henry Vignaud, first secretary to the American embassy here, a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES ARE  
MADE BY PROFESSOR SAYCE

Makes Valuable Find on Site of Meroe, One-Time Capital of Ancient Ethiopia—Shipment Will Probably Arrive in England Early in June.

CAIRO, Egypt—The discoveries recently made by Professor Sayce on the site of Meroe, the one time capital of ancient Ethiopia, with the evidences of which he will arrive in England some time during this month or early in June, are of almost incalculable value in bridging over the interval between the present and the time when all Egypt and the Sudan were a portion of the Christian world.

His discoveries in this portion of the Sudan, which is to the eastward of the Nile, somewhat northeast of Khartum and in about the latitude of the Sixth Cataract, settle the question of the existence of the much discussed city, which was denied by some archaeologists who had fruitlessly searched for its site, and of the location of which there was no previous definite knowledge. Extensive evidences of churches, monasteries and columns, marked with Christian emblems, have been found near Dongola and at Saba, beyond Khartum. Last December Professor Sayce found similar indications of a once extensive Christian civilization on the Blue Nile near Senaar, and his search was still more richly rewarded in the vicinity of the Meroe pyramids,

which form such a wondrous panorama viewed from the railroad line, but which locality, although its pyramids and other more massive structures have been known to exist since early in the last century, has never yielded its choicest treasures to any previous explorer. It was the actual site of the city of Meroe which constituted the discovery which has completed the quest with which Professor Sayce's name is inseparably linked in the annals of archaeological triumphs.

Since the days when Strabo—whose activity was between the years 60 B. C. and 20 A. D.—described the royal seat of the Ethiopians, giving the distances of the city from Alexandria and from other points until the visits of Caillaud, Hoskins and Lepsius, which took place between 1829 and 1844, the history of this region was almost a blank. During the reign of Queen Candace the country was forced to acknowledge the sway of the Roman Emperor Augustus, and later a Roman of the realm on a visit to Palestine, was converted to Christianity, which prefaced the conversion of Queen Candace and her court, which in turn accelerated the Christianizing of all Egypt and the Sudan, from the Mediterranean to the Blue Nile, which was accomplished within 500 years. During the subsequent ascendancy of the Moslem this condition was all reversed, particularly south of Assuan, until in late years the very existence of the glories of the Ethiopian regime have been questioned.

The discoveries by Professor Sayce open up a new and promising field of archaeological research. Adventurous exploitation is curbed by the Sudanese government, which desires to protect the monuments from being ransacked by the unappreciative.

TURKEY TO OUST  
OTHMAN DYNASTY

CONSTANTINOPLE—A special committee of the Turkish Parliament today began the consideration of an amendment to the constitution by which the succession to the throne will no longer go to the eldest male descendant of Othman, the founder of the dynasty.

The Young Turks favor a descent from father to son, as in other European countries. If the proposed change is effected the Young Turks plan eventually to ask Mehemmed V. to abdicate in favor of a prince more in touch with modern ideas and with the world of men.

LIFE OF  
Mary Baker Eddy

By SYBIL WILBUR

ONLY biography of Mrs. Eddy authenticated from data in the possession of officials of the Christian Science Church. The book mentioned in the article from the Houston (Texas) Chronicle in the Christian Science Sentinel of January 20, and in the February Christian Science Journal. Three hundred and eighty pages with especially important chapters on the discovery of the Principle of Christian Science, "A Strange Conspiracy," etc. Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth. Single copies, postpaid, \$3.00. Six copies by prepaid express, \$17.00.

AGENTS WANTED. Liberal commission to agents and book-sellers. CONCORD PUBLISHING COMPANY, 306 Fourth Avenue, New York.

## Millinery Sale

ON SATURDAY 500 dozen new flowers, foliage and fruits, regular 50c and 75c value, for this sale

Only 19c a Bunch at A. W. BENNETT'S 1284 Tremont St. Opp. Park St. Take Elevator.

## Special Notice.

We have decided to give a SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 25% from our regular rates to any one presenting this advertisement which we have running in The Monitor. We will give special attention to each customer, and the very best photographs it is possible to make.

## Elmer Chickering

Leading Photographer. 21 WEST STREET, BOSTON.

## CONCERTS.

OPERATIC RECITAL  
Marcella Craft

SOPRANO. ASSISTED BY MME. MAY BELLE HAGENOW-FURBUSH, Pianist. Mr. Albert F. Conant, Accompanist. Miss Craft will be accompanied by MRS. H. A. BEACH in a group of her own songs.

JORDAN HALL Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St. Saturday, May 15, at 8.15 o'clock. Tickets One Dollar, on sale at Hall or Room 10, New Century bldg., 177 Huntington Ave. Also at J. G. Derby Co., room 216, Berkeley bldg.

TORONTO TO HAVE  
BIG CONVENTION

Fifth Yearly Conference of International Council of Women to Be Held There During June.

TORONTO—The 5th yearly conference of the International Council of Women will be held here from June 16 to July 1. The Dominion government has given a grant of \$1000 to the society. Delegates are expected from Australia, the British Islands, Germany, Holland, Norway, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Austria and other countries. Professor Hainisch, who founded public libraries in Austria will be one of the speakers in the literature section. The meetings will be held at Toronto University, and will be divided into nine sections.

FRANCIS JOSEPH  
TO MEET KAISER

BUDAPEST—Emperor Francis Joseph has left here and is on his way to Vienna to meet the German Emperor. He has ordered the entire Austrian fleet to meet the imperial guests at Fiume and escort the Hohenzollern to Aola.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"Ragged Robin." CASTLE SQUARE—"The Runaway Girl." COLONIAL—"A Stubborn Cinderella." HOLLIS STREET—"The Golden Butterfly." KEITH'S—Vaudeville. MAJESTIC—"The Music Master." ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. "The Next Door." PARK—"The Traveling Salesman." TREMONT—"The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."

## NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert Mantell in repertoire. Friday evening and Saturday matinee. "Richelieu." Saturday evening, "Richard III." Monday evening, "The Marble Heart." ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville. ASHOL—"The Man from Home." BELASCO—"Going Some." BLUENO—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." CASINO—"Havana." COLONIAL—Vaudeville. CRITERION—"The Red Moon." DALY'S—"The Climax." EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows." FAIRLY—"The House Next Door." GARRICK—"The Man from Mexico." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Call of the North." HAYMARKET—"A Woman's Way." HAMMISTEIN—"Vaudeville." HEALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot." HIPPODROME—Spectacles. HUDSON—"The House of the Dead." KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville. KEITH & PROCTOR'S, 125th Street—Vaudeville. KNICKBOCKER—"The Candy Shop." LIBERTY—"A Fool There Was." LYCEUM—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow." LYRIC—"The Great John Ganton." MAJESTIC—"The Red Moon." MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Blue Mouse." NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Mascot." SAVOY—"The Writing on the Wall." STUYVESANT—"The Easiest Way." WALLACK'S—"Sham." WEST END—"The Southern in Repertoire." Friday evening, "Lord Dundreary." Saturday afternoon, "If I Were King." Saturday evening, "Richelieu."

## CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville. BURN TEMPLE—"The Stolen Story." CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mary Jones." COLONIAL—"The Merry Widow." GARRICK—"The Independent Miss Gower." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." GREAT NORTHERN—"The Alaskan." HAYMARKET—Vaudeville. HOLLIS STREET—"The Traveling Salesman." LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl." MAYVICKERS—"The Kiss of Society." MAJESTIC—Vaudeville. NATIONAL—"Grandstark." OLYMPIC—Vaudeville. POWERS—"My Boy." PRINCESS—"The Prince of Tonight." WYDEBROOK—"The Catnap." WHITNEY OPERA HOUSE—"The Bachelor."

RICHEST RUSSIAN  
GOLD MINES SOLD  
TO ENGLISH FIRM

U. S. Consul at St. Petersburg Also Reports That Americans Are Working Claims There.

## ATTRACTS CAPITAL

United States Consul James W. Ragsdale sends from St. Petersburg the following news concerning mining enterprises in Russia:

According to a St. Petersburg newspaper a part of the Lena gold mines, the richest in all Russia, has been sold to an English syndicate under the name of the Russian Mining Corporation at a stipulated price of 7,000,000 rubles (ruble, 51.5 cents); and foreign capital is at the back of another banker who has purchased 166 mines in eastern Siberia, viz., 17 in the Sea region, 23 in the Bureinsk, 19 in the Vitim, 13 in the Olekma, 12 in the East Transbaikalia, 49 in the Zeya, 13 in the West Transbaikalia, 9 in the Amur, 1 in the Ussuri and 11 in the Angara region.

Foreign capital has also become interested in the northern part of Sakhalin, where copper, coal, oil and lead exist in abundance. German companies are also soliciting concessions to work coal mines on the island and prospect for oil.

An American is already working iron mines recently leased by him at a point near St. Olga bay, and is trying to get coal concessions in the same region, with the stipulation that both Russians and foreigners may be employed, says the San Francisco Call.

An English company seeks a concession for copper mining in the Turgay region, along the Orenburg-Tashkent line, and it is understood that the grant has been conceded. In the Altay a number of mines have been acquired by British firms, which are said to be worth some 10,000,000 rubles.

Like conditions exist in the Enisey, where English companies acquired copper interests back in 1892, and their operations have proved very successful. A mining concession of several thousand versts along the Okhotsk sea, which is reported to be exceedingly rich, has been acquired by an English lord.

ITALIAN TO VISIT  
LAND IN FLORIDA

ROME—The Duke di Litta today sent an Italian inspector of immigration to his big estate on the Manatee river, in Florida, to study the conditions with reference to the proposed colonization there of 5000 earthquake survivors. The Duke made his offer to the government shortly after the earthquake devastated Messina and Reggio. He owns great tracts of land in southwest Florida, which he proposes to permit quake victims to farm on shares.

## ITALY HAS RAILWAY MISHAP.

ROME—In an accident today on the electric railway, from Grobbellana to Novara, due to a short circuit, there were nine fatalities and a number of employees were injured.







## BEVERIDGE PROVIDES WAY TO BLOCK TOBACCO TRUST

Indiana Senator Offers Amendment Increasing Rates of Payne Bill Schedules and Shows How the Monopoly Has Mulcted Nation of Nearly \$200,000,000.

WASHINGTON—Senator Beveridge of Indiana, charging that the government has lost \$184,099,557 in the last eight years, which it might have collected in revenue from tobacco, and that of this amount \$120,000,000 has gone into the pockets of the tobacco trust, because of its continued sale of short weight packages, today offered an amendment to the tariff, increasing the rates of the tobacco schedule.

In support of his amendment Mr. Beveridge said that it would bring in at least \$21,461,954 more revenue each year than the present bill would produce. It also would correct an injustice to the American people. During the Spanish war, 1898, the tax on all forms of tobacco was raised in order to supply the government with increased revenue. At the same time manufacturers were authorized to reduce the size of the packages in which the tobacco was sold from two, three and four ounce to boxes containing only one and two thirds, two and one half and three and one third ounces.

When the war tax was removed in 1901, the short-weight packages of tobacco were continued, therefore for seven years the people have been compelled to pay the same price for these smaller packages, while the manufacturer has been relieved from the increased tax. The manufacturer still collects the war tax from the people, said the senator, but instead of paying it to the government he keeps it for himself.

He described the tobacco trust as, perhaps, the most compact and effective private monopoly in existence. Within five hours from the time the amendment was introduced, said Mr. Beveridge, the trust would have its ablest men in Washington fighting it. He also predicted that it would have its agents at work among the cigar makers of the country, trying to persuade them that it would be against their interest and to frighten them into beseeching Congress with petitions and resolutions against it. He wanted to assure the cigar makers of the country, in the most emphatic way, that it would not affect them. The amendment would not increase the tax on any cigars, except those which sell for 10 cents, or three for a quarter, or over.

"One of the most curious absurdities," said Mr. Beveridge, "in our whole system of taxation is found in the startling fact that we tax cigars regardless of their price. The working man, the limit of whose luxury is an occasional 5-cent cigar, pays just as much tax to the government as Mr. Morgan pays when he buys a dollar perfume. On the cheaper forms of tobacco indulgence the great body of the people are still paying the war tax, but instead of giving it to the government they are now enriching the trust."

Mr. Beveridge's amendment increases the present rate on chewing, smoking and fine-cut tobacco from 6 cents to 9 cents a pound. The trust, he said, controls more than 80 per cent of this business. He also proposes a graduated increase on cigars above those selling at less than three for a quarter. These increases range from \$1.50 up to \$6 a thousand, and would increase the revenue, he calculated, on high-priced cigars alone, by at least \$3,000,000 a year. His amendment proposes to increase the present tax of 6 cents a pound on snuff to 12 cents, thereby increasing the revenue \$1,352,865. It also increases the present rate on cigarettes which retail at 5 cents for a package of 10 cigarettes to \$1.50 a thousand; those retailing at 10 cents for a package of 10 to \$3 per thousand, and on higher priced cigarettes to \$4.50 per thousand, the increase in each case being from the present rate of \$1.08. On cigarettes he calculates an increased revenue from this amendment of \$4,879,346, and from the increase on chewing and smoking tobaccos \$10,923,281.

### Tariff Reduction Meeting Setbacks From Democrats

WASHINGTON—What the Senate has done with iron ore is regarded as a forecast of what may be done with hides, lumber and coal. Democratic votes to put a tariff on these raw materials, it is believed, are ready to be delivered, whenever the necessity arises. Eighteen Democrats voted yesterday to sustain the recommendation of the Senate finance committee to put a duty of 25 cents per ton on iron ore, which the House had proposed to put on the free list.

Fully as many, it is estimated, will be found voting to restore the duty on hides, coal and lumber. If the solid Democratic vote had been joined with the 14 so-called "progressive" Republicans, who voted for free iron ore, they would have been sufficient to carry that proposition. But the hopeless division of the Democrats not only kept iron ore from the free list, but practically insured the retention of the other rates in the iron and steel schedule.

"Free raw materials" used to be the cry of the Democrats, but since the wonderful industrial development of the South in the last 20 years that has all been changed, and the representatives of that section are as eager now for protection of their products as the most ardent Republican.

In fact, it was the Republican House that put free iron ore, free hides, free coal (with a reciprocity attachment) into the Payne bill and cut the existing rates on lumber one half. Democratic votes have already overturned the first of these Republican verdicts, and the representatives of that party are among the loudest

in clamoring for a restoration of the existing rates of \$2 per thousand on lumber.

As consideration of the tariff bill progresses in the Senate it is becoming more evident that the finance committee has successfully gauged the sentiment of that body. Every attempt that has been made so far to change the rates recommended by it has been voted down and it is apparent now that no reductions will be made by the Senate which have not the sanction and approval of the finance committee.

A number of such reductions have already been made, and others will follow where, in the course of the debate it appears desirable, and there will be changes in classification which will have the effect of reducing duties. But the fact remains that no amendments are being accepted in the face of the opposition from the finance committee. Senator Aldrich is still in control.

### Culberson Report Shows Tariff Revision Upward

WASHINGTON—The tariff on hundreds of articles is higher in the Aldrich bill than in the Dingley law, according to a tabulated statement filed in the Senate today by Senator Culberson of Texas, the Democratic leader.

When the Aldrich bill had been reported the Democratic senators employed experts to make an analysis of the measure. One result of their work is this table of increases.

It shows that the Dingley rate has been increased in 17 paragraphs of the metal schedule, covering a great variety of articles. These include the star increase in the entire bill, which is 4900 per cent on ferrotungsten. This was accomplished by making a single change in the duty from \$4 a ton to 20 per cent ad valorem.

The raise in ferrochrome is 1049 per cent. The increase on flatirons, castings, cast iron vessels and tailor's irons is 225 per cent. On certain steel sheets and plates the increase is 82.65 per cent and on steel ingots and blooms 48.94 per cent.

In the agriculture schedule there are increases of from 25 to 100 per cent on oats, rye, wheat, hops and buckwheat flour. The duty on figs has been increased 25 and on dates 100 per cent. On lemons the raise has been 50, on olives 33.33 and grapes in barrels 25 per cent.

Cotton thread of 33 grades has a duty that shows an increase of from 2 to 110 per cent. The uplift in the rates on cotton cloth has been general and pronounced, the range being from 1 to 460 per cent. One grade was advanced 125 and another 185 per cent. Silk increases run from 12 to 133 per cent.

The duty on artificial horsehair is increased 150 per cent and this affects many articles made of artificial silk. There are increases of 100, 225 and 400 per cent in the lithographic schedule. Wrapping paper is up 40 per cent. The tariff on fireworks has been given a lift of 275 per cent. Gaufrage leather is raised 100 per cent and cloth for buttons 300 per cent.

### ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE GROWING

"Henry D. Clayton of Alabama was selected as the alumni speaker of the state university this year, not because of his being an Alabama man, but because he is one of the big men of the country, the kind that the institution students have been bringing out for the past several years," said State Senator Henry F. Reese of Selma in Montgomery (Aia.) recently. "His home and place of birth are merely a coincidence. He is one of the strong and attractive men of the country at this time, and we asked him for that reason, though it is, of course, gratifying that he is an alumnus of the school."

Senator Reese is enthusiastic over the university. He believes that it is growing vastly in the estimation of the people, and is satisfied that it is doing a class of work that will commend it to the best appreciation of the people, says the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. Next fall the standard will consist of 12 units, after that the full 14, which will place it in a class with the best in the country. "We must leave something for the secondary schools to do," said Mr. Reese. "They are now being brought up to excellent service, and the state needs them."

### SPANISH TRAINS OBEY SPEED LAW

The Spanish train averages possibly six miles an hour—to allow one to make time exposures of the scenery, perhaps. It makes frequent and long waits. At every station the guard runs up and down, shouting the name of the town and the number of minutes for each stop. At every station also the two military guards, who accompany each train, descend and walk around the cars, looking to see that no robbers are concealed. As there is at least one stop an hour, these guards get some exercise before the day is over. They say this custom was adopted to drive away any brigands who might be concealed in or about the train, and that it has been successful, says a writer in the Outing Magazine. These military guards are very fine looking men and wear an impressive uniform.

## News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

### CAMBRIDGE.

The school board meets today for its regular weekly session under acting Superintendent Joseph H. Beale. The local Y. M. C. A. officials are making up the lists of young men and boys who will take their vacations at the Billerica summer camp. The demand for the privilege exceeds the accommodations.

The Margaret Fuller House is seeking to add to the settlement library. Books for boys and girls are especially needed. A concert was given at Riverbank Court Thursday evening, complimentary to the guests of the hotel. The artists were: Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker, soprano; Mme. Clara Poole, contralto; John E. Daniels, tenor; Earl Cartwright, baritone; Miss Ida Mülle, reader; Mrs. Jennie Jewett Morandi, pianist; Warren G. Richards, humorist; Walter E. Young, accompanist; Miss Edna Halma, violinist. Previous to the concert several dinner parties took place, and after the concert the guests were entertained with refreshments.

A complete change in the numbering of fire alarm boxes has been brought about by City Electrician O'Hearn. The city is being divided into nine sections. The boxes are being so arranged that as soon as the first figure has been rung, the department may know in what section the fire is to be found.

### LYNN.

There is promise of a spirited contest for the senatorship from this district this fall, Representative Matthew McCann, ex-Representative George S. Newhall and Representative William E. Dorman being announced candidates.

J. August Olsson of New York is to head a delegation of business men and students from Sweden on a tour of Lynn's shoe and electrical factories this summer.

Marblehead is planning to construct two filter basins near the pumping station on Loring avenue.

The annual prize drill of the Classical high school battalion will be held in the new state armory this evening.

The S. V. F. Club of the Nahant high school will appear this evening in "Lucia's Lover" at the Town Hall.

### WELLESLEY.

The police report that there has been a great decrease in the number of speeding motorists in the past few days, since it became known that those running recklessly would be summoned into the district court. The selectmen have issued orders that no speeding be allowed in Wellesley and Wellesley Hills square.

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter of Hartford has accepted an invitation to preach the sermon to the Wellesley College students next Sunday morning in Houghton chapel.

### TAUNTON.

The Taunton Baptist Association has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. S. J. Howes; vice-presidents, Mrs. C. M. Gallup, Mrs. R. O. Shcwood and Mrs. F. C. Staff; secretary, Mrs. W. R. Park; treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Ford.

An order has been introduced in the board of aldermen to have all naphtha and oil lights in this city replaced by electric lights.

Mayor Edgar L. Crossman and Representative Ralph Davol have revived the move to abolish grade crossings in this city.

### NEWTON.

The Players will present "The Private Secretary," the third and final performance, in Players Hall, West Newton, this evening.

An entertainment consisting of selections by double and single quartets, glee club songs and solos will be given by the Amphians at the Allen school, West Newton, this evening.

The Delta Tau Upsilon, a society composed of Abundant young ladies, will present an operetta entitled "The Dress Rehearsal" at Norumbega Hall, Abundant, this evening and tomorrow evening.

### MELROSE HIGHLANDS.

Miss Sallie B. Orne was elected president of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club at its annual meeting Thursday. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Miss Charlotte C. Mendum, Mrs. Etta F. MacDonald; recording secretary, Mrs. Abbie C. Watson; corresponding secretary, Miss Florence E. Ackerman; treasurer, Mrs. S. W. Schofield; auditor, Mrs. H. G. Shepard.

The annual dues of the club are to be raised with the beginning of next season from \$1.50 to \$2.

### NORTH ABINGTON.

The Young People's Club of the Universalist Church has chosen these officers: President, Mrs. E. Clifford Nast; vice-president, Mrs. Willis Stetson; secretary, Mrs. C. E. Siegars; treasurer, Ernest Hathaway.

### DEDHAM.

The board of park commissioners has appointed Miss Mary Kinella matron, and John J. O'Reilly and Francis Conlon custodians at the public bath house, which opens May 15.

The Dedham Woman's Club observed gentlemen's night at Greenleaf Hall Thursday evening. Phidellie Rice of Boston read "The Man of the Hour," representing in turn all the characters of the book, and the Hyde orchestra played several selections.

### HINGHAM.

The Friday Woman's Club members of this town will be the guests of Mrs. L. W. Atwood at her home in South Weymouth this afternoon.

### MALDEN.

A petition is being circulated asking that a public hearing be called to consider the extension of Malden street.

A tennis court for the high school pupils and the public generally is being laid out on Ferryway green.

The Matrons' and Patrons' Association of Massachusetts, O. E. S., has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Lena M. Lamb of New Bedford; vice-president, Samuel Hauser of Boston; secretary, Lillian A. Kimball of Dorchester; treasurer, Ernestine F. Spavin of Revere.

The Malden Odd Fellows presented their show, "A Night and a Day," before a large audience Thursday evening.

Miss Elma Edwards, who has appeared as pianist at several concerts, is to be tendered a complimentary concert in the auditorium ballroom Tuesday evening. Miss Edwards will be assisted by Mme. Ellen Beale Morey of Malden, who will direct a chorus of 50 voices in Mendelssohn's "Loreley."

### WALTHAM.

The sub-committees on arrangements for the city's 25th anniversary celebration will meet at city hall this evening.

J. Waldo Bond, son of ex-Mayor Charles P. Bond, has been appointed claim agent for the Boston & Albany railroad at Springfield.

The Pickering Epworth League of the First Methodist church has started a membership contest. The contest will end in June. The losing side will provide a supper or picnic for the winners.

A song and dramatic recital will be given in Endicott Hall this evening by Mrs. Alice Worcester Weeks and Mrs. Adelaide Florence Chase.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew of Christ Church will meet this evening at the home of the Rev. Francis Webster on Lyman street.

Waltham Lodge, 7762, Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, this evening will discuss leasing a new hall.

### SOMERVILLE.

The board of aldermen adopted a "compromise" order which is believed will settle the deadlock over the salary of the new chief of police, Charles A. Kendall, at a meeting Thursday night. For the first year he will receive \$1900, which is \$100 less than what was paid his predecessor.

The board granted 6th class liquor licenses to 28 druggists. "Pony" express licenses were granted to seven. The mayor's veto of the "pony" express license granted Hugh Reynolds was sustained.

Several amateur dramatic performances were presented Thursday evening in Somerville. The young people of the St. James Church gave "Miss Fearless and Company." Ramona Lodge 93, I. O. O. F., presented "Willowdale" in Fraternity Hall in West Somerville. In the Day Street Congregational Church the last performance of the "Japanese Girl" was given by the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society.

## BOSTON BRIEFS

This city is to have a new steam roller at a cost of \$3500 and a new ladder truck for the fire department at a cost of \$2500 if the recommendations of the finance committee are passed next Monday evening by the aldermen.

A baby orang-outang less than a year old is the special care of Chief Engineer Hayes of the steamer Gazee, from the far east, unloading a valuable cargo today at Mystic wharf.

Inspector Morris Wolf of police headquarters is today receiving congratulations and floral tributes from his many friends upon completing 20 years service in the department.

Alexander McGregor, late president of the Scots' Charitable Society, was given a complimentary dinner at the Algonquin Club Thursday evening by Commodore Hugh G. Brown and others. Mr. McGregor received a golden jewel as a token of appreciation of his work in the society.

Daniel Lacy of Brookline has been appointed superintendent of the Brookline tree planting committee at a salary of \$1500 per year. Mr. Lacy will have full charge of the work exterminating the gypsy and brown-tail moths. He is one of the youngest of the town's officials.

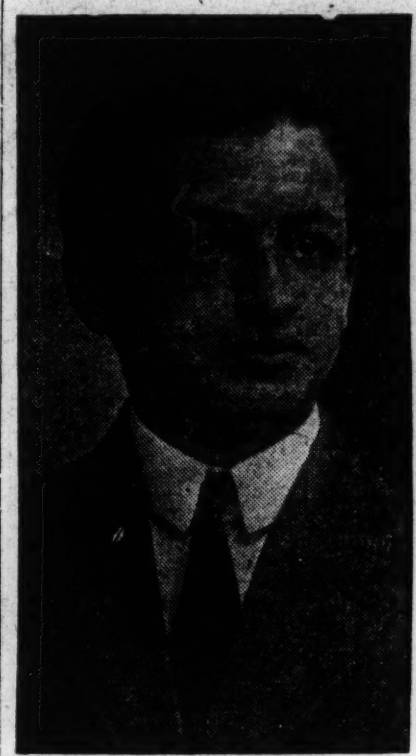
Peabody & Stearns, who are working on the plans for the enlargement of the custom house, have written to the treasury department that the services of a consulting engineer are necessary to assist in the work. Secretary of Treasury MacVeagh will take up the matter upon his return to Washington from New York.

The United Fruit Company steamers Verona and Limon sailed from Long wharf this morning for Port Limon, Costa Rica, and Port Antonio, Jamaica, respectively. Among the passengers on the Limon were C. V. Linde of Port Limon, J. M. Dunley, H. S. King, Willis Jones, F. J. Wallis and F. J. H. Lucas of Boston.

While purchasing a ticket for Portsmouth Thursday evening at the North station, Myron W. Buchanan, naval architect, missed a dress suit case containing plans of a battleship upon which he is at work. Later the suit case and its contents were recovered by the police from a man who had been arrested as a suspicious person. In court today the man who took the suit case was sentenced to the house of correction for a year.

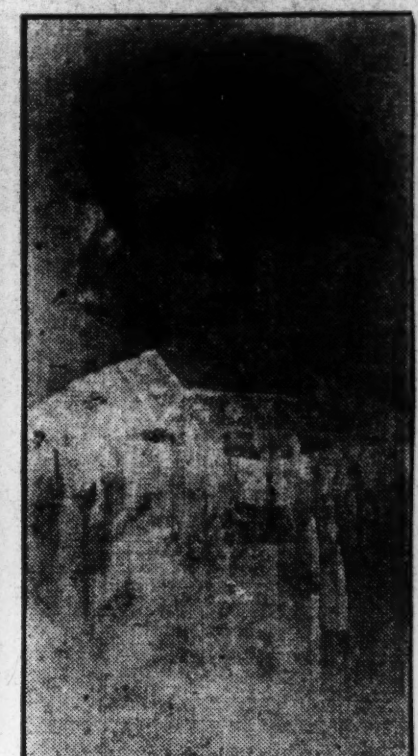
## MALDEN HIGH HONOR PUPILS TWO OF YOUNGEST IN CLASS

Dorothy Ransom and Joseph Spear, Each Seventeen Years Old, Selected for Places and Other Parts Have Been Assigned.



JOSEPH SPEAR.

Seventeen-year-old boy who has been selected as salutatorian of Malden high school senior class.



DOROTHY EVELYN RANSOM.

Seventeen-year-old girl whose record has secured her honor of heading Malden high school class.

Two of the youngest pupils in the graduating class of the Malden high school are the valedictorian and the salutatorian of the class. The highest honor pupil is a 17-year-old girl whose record in scholarship throughout her course has been practically perfect. She is Miss Dorothy Evelyn Ransom.

Joseph Spear, the second highest honor pupil, is also but 17 years of age and has been chosen salutatorian.

The graduating class has also elected those for the other class parts. Lionel Fall, son of George Howard Fall, has been chosen class orator. Stanley Wingate Woodward was selected as historian, Miss Marion Wellington, an honor pupil, was selected prophetess and Miss Lulu Grace Powell, a frequent contributor to the high school paper, has been selected as poetess. The class day orator will be Thomas Dooley.

Class day will be held in the hall of

the new high school Tuesday afternoon, June 29. Graduation will occur at the Malden Auditorium on Pleasant street Wednesday evening, June 30. The diploma will probably be awarded by Mayor G. Louis Richards.

The alumni of the school to award scholarships to deserving pupils has established a fund of \$4000, from the income of which two pupils each year will be materially assisted. A committee consisting of George Howard Fall, recent candidate for mayor of Malden; Mary L. Stevens, Ruth S. Childs, Truman R. Hawley and Herbert E. Smith is in charge of the awarding of the scholarships.

Aid will be given to two graduates of this year's class. The committee will increase the fund in the fall by a series of entertainments and subscriptions from graduates.

## MOLUCCA ISLES HOME OF CLOVES

The clove tree is a native of the Molucca islands, and belongs to the far-spread family of myrtles. It is a tall, very handsome evergreen, with ovate-oblong leaves and purplish flowers, arranged in corymbs on short-jointed stalks.

The flower buds are beaten from the tree and are dried by the smoke of wood fires and afterward by the sun. If the buds remain on the trees the calices gradually swell, the embryos swell and the pungent properties of the cloves are, to a great degree, dissipated, says the Denver News.

Cloves consist of two parts, a round head, which is, in fact, the flower rolled up, including a number of small filaments, and the four points that surround the flower and form the flower-cup of the unripe seed-vessel. When they are soaked for a short time in hot water the flowers soften and readily unroll, so that all of the parts may be seen.

## BIG WATER LOSS IN METROPOLIS

More water is wasted by New York city at present than it uses. This is shown by computations of the water flowing over the Croton dam spillway into the Hudson river. Recently the flow has been seven inches deep and a thousand feet wide. This waste has been caused by all except two of the great reservoirs of the Croton system being filled by recent rains, and amounts to from 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 gallons a day, Chief Engineer G. Waldo Smith says.

The city is now using 500,000,000 gallons of water daily. Chief Engineer Smith says there is no way of saving the water going to waste, as all the reservoirs are filled except two, and the water cannot be sent into them from the others, says the New York Press.

The waste daily going over the Croton spillway is about the amount of water to be brought daily to the city through the new Catskill aqueduct.

**Richardson's**  
388 Washington St.

## Gray and Blue

Suits for the Business Man.

Grays of all shades are very popular this season. Blues are always good. At **Twenty-five Dollars**

we are showing a wide range of these stylish suits, all made by

**Alfred Benjamin & Co.**

and compare only with the best of custom tailored garments.



**Panamas and Rough Straws**  
388 Washington St.

## WHEAT PRODUCTS ARE TO INCREASE

Secretary Wilson Explodes Theory That United States May Fail to Produce Her Own Bread.

CHICAGO—Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, who is in Chicago interviewing the "animal industry inspectors" at the stockyards, paused in his work long enough to say:

"There is some talk about the wheat production of the United States falling below the consumption point. If wheat stays at \$1 a bushel we shall see all the corn and pasture land in the middle west plowed up and turned into wheat. There is good profit to the farmer in wheat at \$1 per bushel.

"Let me mention another thing. The East is going to be fed more and more from the sandy deserts of the West. A few years ago the so-called arid land of the West was not considered worth anything except to raise cactus. Now we have given the farmer a hard wheat that will grow from an abundant crop with only 10 inches of rain per annum. Last year I think we got 50,000,000 bushels of it.

"This new variety of wheat, the growth in the knowledge of 'dry farming' and the government and private irrigation projects, will soon result in greatly increasing the total farm products of our country—especially wheat,—while it remains at \$1 a bushel."

## DALLAS PROTESTS CLOSE OF STATION

DALLAS, Tex.—On the urgent request of a committee of officers of the Texas national guard the Dallas Chamber of Commerce has taken up the closing of the United States army recruiting station in this city after it had been established for 18 years.

An appeal has been made to the representatives of Texas in Congress.

Senator Culberson states that the closing of the station was due to the fact that the regular army was up to its full strength, but that he will give his personal attention to the matter. It is said that the Dallas station has enlisted more men than that in any other city of equal size in the United States.

## WIRELESS WAVES FURNISH LIGHT

OMAHA, Neb.—The lighting of the big auditorium by electric impulse from the wireless tower at Fort Omaha, six miles away, was a novelty to which visitors at the show of the Omaha electrical exposition were treated Wednesday night.

The method used was that developed by Dr. F. H. Millener, experimenting engineer of the Union Pacific railroad, and is the same as was used by him several months ago in operating a motor car at a distance. Dr. Millener had the cooperation of the United States army signal corps, under command of Lieut.-Col. William A. Glassford. The show will be lighted by wireless each night.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

The **Richardson's** Grip

CUSHION RUBBER BUTTON

Hose Supporter

PAD BELT STYLE

Durable, Hygienic Comfortable. Of Your Dealer, or sample Pair on receipt of price Mer. 25c. Silk 50c. Mfg. by George Frost Co. Boston, Mass. A Yellow Guarantee Coupon is attached to a clasp in every pair. Look for it.

Emblems, Diamonds, Wares in Silver. Novelties.

Emblem Catalogue sent on request.

**J. C. DERBY CO., Jewelers**

Berkley Bldg., Rm. 216  
420 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

**WATER SUPPLY INCREASED. WATER BILLS REDUCED.**

NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OR COUNTRY.

Alfred Fischer, Specialist in Hydro-Geology  
AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.  
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at a sacrifice, terms reasonable, ideal residence with garage, Nos. 522-524 West 171st street (Washington Heights), 50x100; send for booklet.

**NATHAN H. WEIL,**  
52 Avenue and 32nd Street, New York City.  
Telephone 1967-70th. Yorkville Bank Bldg.

**HOTELS**

**Fitzwilliam Tavern**

FITZWILLIAM, N. H.  
Near Mt. Monadnock, 1301 ft. elevation, accommodations for permanent guests; steam heat; tracing air; beautiful drives; write for leaflet; four trains daily from Boston.

**THE NEW WESLEY**

OAK BLUFFS, MASS.  
An Exclusive Hotel on Water Front.  
HERBERT M. CHASE, Manager, 82 State St., Boston, Mass.; open June 30.



## CONDUCTORS KEEP HEADQUARTERS AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Attempt to Bring About a Change to Indianapolis Defeated by a Large Majority of the Delegates.

### TRIP TO PROVIDENCE

Today the conductors' delegates and ladies' auxiliary officers and delegates journeyed to Providence, R. I., for a real New England clambake, and in the evening the ladies will be entertained at Keith's Theater, while the conductors will meet at Paine Memorial Hall for an informal social time. The entertainment of the visitors today is in charge of the local division of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The ladies' auxiliary meets in executive session every morning, and the principal business so far transacted has been the discussion of proposed amendments to the constitution. Representatives from cities desiring the next biennial grand divisions of both orders are concentrating their efforts among the ladies' auxiliary delegates. Jacksonville, Fla., Columbus, O., and Cincinnati, O., have sent able representatives to capture the next grand division, and at present sentiment among the lady delegates seems to be slightly in favor of the Florida city.

Delegates to the 32d grand division of the Order of Railway Conductors have voted by a large majority to retain the national headquarters of the order at Cedar Rapids, Ia. The campaign which representatives of Indianapolis commercial organizations have made among delegates to every biennial grand division since 1893 for the selection of their city as permanent headquarters was again defeated through the effective arguments advanced by the Hon. J. M. Grimm of Cedar Rapids.

## LOBSTER MEASURE QUICKLY DEVELOPS SHARP OPPOSITION

Opposition to the lobster bill reported by the fish and game committee Thursday is developing rapidly. Now that it is printed, it is discovered that it provides extreme penalties for the keeping or selling of lobster meat. But while the objections are piling up regarding the stringent provisions as to selling lobsters, the fishermen themselves are catching crustaceans of unusual size.

According to the bill, everything must be sold in the shell. It says in so many words that the "possession of a mutilated lobster, cooked or uncooked, shall be prima facie evidence that they are not of required length." A fine of \$5 for each lobster is provided for in the bill.

In another section dealers are forbidden to have on hand lobsters except in the shell and transportation companies must not knowingly handle mutilated lobsters. In the first case fines up to \$20 can be imposed and in the second a company can be fined as high as \$50.

Already some of the members from the shore towns in the state are learning from their constituents who follow fishery legislation closely that the bill reported by the committee means a great and unnecessary hardship to them. The lobster fishermen of Boston are surprised by the unusual size of the lobsters caught recently. They exceed in weight anything which has been seen in this market for some years.

An old lobsterman says that he has been getting three to six lobsters a day of a size which a year ago he would have considered enormous.

He sees no explanation of this, as the traps are much the same and the law against small fry has not been in operation long enough to make any difference in the size.

It is believed, however, that the increase in the number caught and the larger size are due to the fact that unexploited beds have been found in which the highly prized crustaceans have been sporting and fattening for years undisturbed.

### RESUME HEARING OF M'COLLOUGH

The hearing of the case of Leo F. McCullough and Attorney James T. Cassidy before Judge Schofield was resumed this morning at 9:30 o'clock when James W. Mudge, stenographer for the finance commission, read the testimony of Leo McCullough and James Cassidy given before the finance commission, in which McCullough said that he bought the books from Cassidy, and denied that he had ever sold any of the books to the city. In cross-examination the witness said that District Attorney Hill told him that he would allow him on direct examination to explain the interlineations and corrections in his notes.

**R. H. WHITE MINSTRELS PLEASE.** The minstrel show given by the employees of the R. H. White Company in Jordan Hall Thursday night proved a marked success and will be repeated tonight. It is the annual burnt cork entertainment of the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association.

### Crescent Association of Waltham Presents the Play "The Kleptomaniac"



MISS FRANCES R. WILCOX. Who played the part of the lawyer's wife in "The Kleptomaniac" at Waltham.

**WALTHAM**—One of the most successful entertainments of the season was given by the members of the Crescent Association and their friends before an audience that filled the assembly hall of the free reading room Thursday evening.

The principal feature was a comedy in one act presented by the Misses Frances R. Wilcox, Bernice M. Brock, Hazelle Weaver Bold, Bessie E. Lewis, Helen J. Young, Inez F. Hill and Ruth Fleming. The piece, though entitled "The Kleptomaniac," lacks a kleptomaniac. The part of the lawyer's wife was very well played by Miss Frances R. Wilcox. Miss Bold, as a young bride who always said the wrong thing at the wrong time, was also excellent.

A minstrel sketch was given by Herbert Clarke and associates. There were two other short dramatic sketches and some fancy dancing.

### GOVERNOR TODAY GREETED THE D. R.

Eben S. Draper Receives the Daughters of the Revolution in the Executive Chamber This Morning.

About 40 members of the Daughters of the Revolution, delegates to the national convention here, were received by Governor Draper this morning in the executive chamber. The Governor was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Helen Hodges, ex-treasurer-general of the national association of the Daughters in the United States.

Mrs. Hodges is of New Jersey, but of Massachusetts origin. She apologized for the absence of her associates of the board of national officers because of the attractions of the excursions planned for them today. But for them there would have been a hundred or more of the Daughters present. Mrs. Hodges was accompanied by Mrs. Adeline Frances Fitz of Wakefield, president-general; Mrs. Bancroft of Denver, state regent of Colorado; Mrs. David Worthen and Miss Worthen of Colorado; Mrs. Joseph J. Casey, registrar-general, of New York city; Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton of Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Sidney Peets, registrar of Connecticut; Mrs. George E. Smith of Malden and others.

Capt. David T. Remington escorted the party and after the reception conducted them through the Senate chamber. Then he took the party into the old Senate chamber of 1798, now the Senate reception parlor, and after that Guide Henry Weston took the Daughters all over the building.

The afternoon program today includes an excursion to Lexington and Concord under the direction of Miss Alice M. Simpson of Arlington Heights.

Over 100 delegates enjoyed a trip to the North Shore Thursday, being received by Mrs. Sarah Weld Smith at Swampscott, and from there went to the Tedesco Country Club, where luncheon was served.

Many of the Daughters attended an illustrated lecture in Chickering Hall on Thursday evening on "The War of the Revolution," written for the Daughters by Dr. Ida Dudley Clapp. A concert by the Boston Orchestra, assisted by a quartette, preceded the lecture.

### TECH SCHOOL MAY STUDY AIR TRAVEL

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has appointed through its new alumni council a committee to consider the introduction of a course instructing engineers in aeronautics and air currents.

This would make it the first institution of learning in this country to establish such a course of instruction and the third in the world.

Committees were appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a permanent summer school of engineering and surveying at Tech, similar to that maintained by the Lawrence School of Harvard at Squam Lake, N. H.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE.** DOVER, N. H.—Bliss Knapp, C. S. B., of Boston will deliver a lecture on Christian Science in the Opera House Sunday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock.

## NEW YORK WOMEN PLEAD FOR BALLOT IN PUBLIC MEETING

Automobile Party of Workers Holds Forth in Madison Square at Noon With More or Less Success.

### CROWD IS ORDERLY

**NEW YORK**—A distinctly new phase of the woman suffrage movement in America was initiated when a yellow banner bearing in big black letters the familiar legend "Votes for Women" was let out from the back of a big red automobile which had stopped in front of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst's church, in Madison square, Thursday. In the car were Mrs. Pearce Bailey, Mrs. Francis Cabot, Miss Rosalie Jonas, Miss Josephine Casey and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, and the unfurling of the yellow banner was preliminary to the holding of an open air meeting.

Five policemen were there to keep order, under the command of Captain Haines, but the crowd was orderly. Mrs. Bailey, who wore a light gray tailor made gown with a becomingly flowered hat, argued that women would have to gain the right to take care of themselves before they would be properly taken care of.

"Mr. Root thinks that women should be protected by their husbands and brothers," she said, "but he doesn't offer to provide husbands and brothers for all women. No one can help women but themselves, and no one can give them the ballot but themselves. If the mayor were a woman the teachers would stand a much better chance of getting their equal bill signed, and if there were a few women members on the board of education there wouldn't be so much opposition from that quarter."

Miss Josephine Casey, a working woman whose plain black dress was in striking contrast to the smart gowns around her, protested against being asked to give any reasons for her desire to vote.

"If you want to go out of your house," she said, "and some one tries to stop you you don't argue with that person about why you want to go. You simply say, 'I want to go out.' It is the same way with voting. I want to vote because I am not a child."

After the addresses, Mrs. Bailey asked: "Does any one here see any reason why women shouldn't vote?" Quite a number of voices said "No."

"Evidently you have all been convinced," said Mrs. Blatch. "Then prove it by helping us to carry on the work. You can do that by giving us money."

Two men gave up their hats and they were circulated on the outskirts of the crowd. The coin thus collected was emptied on the back seat of the automobile, the yellow banner was hauled in and the car rolled off to the Colony Club, where the party was entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Cabot.

### READING THE CODE DENIED TO JURORS

**TOCCOA, Ga.**—When a juror consulted the Georgia code during the trial of Elbert Loden, Judge Kinsey declared a mistrial. The jury had been charged and had retired and was considering the case. An argument arose as to a point of law and one juror asked the deputy sheriff who was guarding the jury to bring him the code. The deputy complied and the juror read the law as laid down in the code and began to argue with his fellow jurors.

The matter was reported to the judge, who had the jury brought into court. "In my court," said Judge Kinsey, "the jury takes the law from me. The code has no place in the jury room."

Judge Kinsey fined the deputy who furnished the code \$100.

### DEALERS IN ARMS SCORED BY JUDGE

**NEW YORK**—Judge Foster in general sessions in sentencing a number of prisoners who had pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons expressed the opinion that the law should be broadened so as to include the dealers in such weapons. "Much of our lawbreaking comes from the heedless carrying of concealed weapons," he said, "and if I had my way I would have the dealers in pistols keep you men company in prison. These men with their stores on Broadway ought to be ostracized from decent society, but until decent people will have nothing to do with dealers in slugs, pistols and other lethal weapons crime will go on and you men with less intelligence will get the worst of it."

**I. O. O. F. ELECTS IN GRANITE STATE.** DOVER, N. H.—The New Hampshire Department Council Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., has elected these officers: President, Gen. H. B. Fairbanks; vice-president, Col. H. A. Currier; scribe, Maj. John Bourlet; treasurer, Col. George E. Danforth; chaplain, Maj. W. C. Pattee; officer of day, Maj. J. W. Hart; aide, Captain J. W. Gray; sentinel, Ensign D. W. Whittier; picket, Capt. E. P. Beesey.

Canton Parker of this city made the largest increase in membership in the past year.

## APPEAL FOR MONEY MADE IN REPORT OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The Assurance of Successful Competition With Other Sections Lies in Superior Education, Say Members.

### ECONOMY IS CITED

Boston public schools must have additional funds to properly maintain the present system according to the annual report of the school committee just issued. The report states that New England's assurance of competing successfully with the rest of the country lies in the superior education of her inhabitants.

The report shows that the public school system of the city comprises one normal school, two Latin schools, 10 high schools, one high school of commerce (for boys), one mechanic arts high school (for boys), 64 elementary schools, 110 kindergartens, five evening high schools, 14 evening elementary schools, five evening drawing schools and a special school on Spectacle island. The whole number of pupils registered in the public day school for the year ended June, 1908, was 108,531.

On the financial theme of the school system and the lack of sufficient funds for the proper maintenance of the schools with reference to the bill for increased support now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature the committee in a summary to the report says:

"An increased appropriation is needed for the public schools because the limit of economy has been reached, and without it the public schools cannot be maintained at their present standards."

"No community needs better educated children than Boston, yet Boston spends a smaller proportion per \$1000 of assessed valuation for education than does any other city in Massachusetts."

### BISHOPS OUTLINE VITAL PROGRESS

Episcopal Dignitaries Approve Movements for Arbitration and Church Unity at Conference.

Bishop William R. Huntington of New York city maintains that the most vital achievements of the 20th century will not be the perfection of airships and wireless telegraphy, but the universal acceptance of a basis for international arbitration and the unifying of the Christian churches. This belief he expressed this morning before the congress of the Episcopal church in Tremont Temple.

The subject discussed this morning was "The Outlook for Visible Church Unity," and Bishop William C. Doane of Albany, in an address frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause, declared that at present the apparent gap confronting unity among certain churches was deep, but that efforts toward unification must first begin with unity in the individual churches.

The Rev. William F. Faber of Michigan said that unity among the Christian churches must first begin with a spiritual enthusiasm for goodness, and that this will be gained when churches realize that they have an obligation to something larger than themselves, and when they are willing to accept a truth because it is the truth. In closing he declared, amid marked approbation from a large audience, that to be Christian the churches must come together in the simple truths of Jesus Christ.

### SIBERIAN EXILE FOR PARTISANS

**MOSCOW**—The trial of the members of the local social democratic organization came to an end here today. Eighteen of the prisoners were sentenced to perpetual exile in Siberia, and 20 others are to be imprisoned in a fortress for terms varying from one to three and a half years.

The exiles include Professor Rochoff of the University of Moscow, who was one of the most competent members of the central committee and resided permanently in Russia. When he was betrayed he went to St. Petersburg and continued his activity under a false passport for four years before he was arrested in 1908.

### NEW YORK PASTOR FOR MODERATOR

**DENVER, Col.**—Among the prominent candidates for moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, which convenes in Denver next week, is the Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie, pastor of Rutgers Presbyterian Church, New York. For years he was pastor of the First Church in San Francisco, and next September he will become a member of the faculty of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in that city.

**WELLINGTON HILL ATTRACTIVE.** The Wellington Hill section of the Blue Hill boulevard in Roxbury is not easily surpassed in natural beauty by any other locality in the immediate vicinity of Boston. Situated near Franklin Park, that beautiful tract of splendid kept grounds, Wellington Hill is both in close proximity to the city and yet far enough removed from its turmoil to be among pretty bungalows, surrounded with gardens and lawns. One may reach this attractive spot by taking a Mattapan car to Morton street.

## HARVARD SENIORS WILL HOLD PICNIC AT NANTASKET BEACH

Class Members Will Spend Day of June First at Games and Feasting on the Sands Near Ocean.

### ATHLETIC PROGRAM

Nantasket Beach will be the scene of the first great event of the closing exercises of the Harvard class of 1909, when the class will gather on June 1 for their class picnic, with games, ath-



J. E. GARNSEY. Chairman of dinner committee, Harvard senior picnic, in charge of clam and lobster lunch.

letics, clam and lobster feasts and songs on the sands.

The two committees in charge, under

## ORDER REDUCTION IN EXPRESS RATES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

**MANCHESTER, N. H.**—The minimum rate charged by the American Express Company for carrying small packages within New Hampshire has been ordered reduced by the New Hampshire railroad commission in response to a petition presented by the New Hampshire state board of trade and a number of subordinate boards of trade.

The rate must be lowered on and after June 1 next, from 25 cents to 15 cents, the rate which prevailed up to two years ago.

It is ordered by the commissioners that the charges to be made by the American Express Company per 100 pounds for the transportation of goods and merchandise between points within the state shall be and are hereby fixed on the following basis, one-line scale, two-line scale and three-line scale.

**ONE-LINE SCALE.**  
40 miles and under.....\$0.40  
40 miles to 70.....50  
70 miles to 90.....60  
90 miles to 120.....75  
120 miles to 140.....90  
140 miles to 160.....1.00  
160 miles to 180.....1.10  
180 miles to 210.....1.25  
210 miles to 250.....1.50

**TWO-LINE SCALE.**  
25 miles and under.....\$0.40  
25 miles to 50.....50  
50 miles to 75.....60  
75 miles to 100.....75  
100 miles to 125.....90  
125 miles to 150.....1.00  
150 miles to 175.....1.10  
175 miles to 210.....1.25

**THREE-LINE SCALE.**  
1 mile to 20.....\$0.40  
20 miles to 40.....50  
40 miles to 60.....60  
60 miles to 75.....75  
75 miles to 110.....90  
110 miles to 140.....1.00  
140 miles to 165.....1.10  
165 miles to 200.....1.25  
200 miles to 250.....1.50

The scale of charges for the transportation of goods and merchandise, where the packages weigh less than 100 pounds and do not exceed \$50 in value, is also fixed.

The expressions, "one-line scale," "two-line scale" and "three-line scale," used in the order made by the board, refer to lines of railway—that is, a one-line scale means a single line of railway requiring no transfer, as for instance, between Manchester and Concord; a two-line scale would apply where a transfer would be necessary, as between Manchester and Claremont, and a three-line scale would apply where two transfers would be required, as between Portsmouth and Claremont.

The 40-cent charge per 100 pounds is again put into effect between all points within the state where the distance is not over 40 miles on a one-line scale, 25 miles on a two-line scale, or 20 miles on a three-line scale. The 15 and 20 cent rates on small packages are made a part of the schedule and are made to apply equally in all parts of the state. For instance, on a one-line scale on a single line of railway, packages weighing not over 100 pounds may be sent a distance of 40 miles for 5 cents, and a package weighing not more than 15 pounds may be sent the same distance for 20 cents. Of course, where a transfer is necessary under the two and three line scales, such packages cannot be sent so far for this minimum charge.

## BALLOON ASCENSION AT PITTSFIELD HAS CANADA FOR GOAL

Boston Man to Pilot New Balloon "Massachusetts" on Its Initial Trial Saturday Morning.

### AERONAUTS ACTIVE

**PITTSFIELD, Mass.**—Charles J. Glidden of Boston will act as pilot on the initial trial tomorrow morning of the new 56,000 cubic foot balloon Massachusetts of the Aero Club of New England. An attempt will be made to reach the Canadian border.

Frank B. Comins of Boston, vice-president of the Aero Club of New England, and Otis Draper of Hopdale, nephew of Gov. Eben S. Draper, will be passengers.

Two prizes have been offered for the first pilot landing on the island of Montreal, one by the Automobile Club of Canada and another by La Patrie.

**NORTH ADAMS, Mass.**—A flight will be made by W. F. Whitehouse of New York, who is qualifying as a balloon pilot, from Aero Park some time Saturday morning. It may be that the flight will be made about 2 a. m.

Atherton D. Converse of Winchendon and a friend have booked a flight with N. H. Arnold in the North Adams No. 1, from this city, during the week of the 23d.

**WASHINGTON**—Gen. James Allen, chief signal officer, discussing the plans of the signal corps, said at a meeting of the Aero Club of Washington that the United States army is to have an aeronautic field near Washington which will rival the Aerodrome at Berlin and that at Issy-les-Moulineaux, near Paris.

The Fort Myer grounds are not considered large enough for experimental work and for teaching officers and men.

**NEW YORK**—The aeronauts of the Columbia Aero Club will make their first flight in the biplane which they have constructed within a few weeks. The machine was completed several days ago.

**BERLIN**—It is announced that the Wright Flying Machine Company, Limited, has been organized here, with a capital of \$125,000. It will construct and operate aeroplanes on the Wright system.

The Wrights agree to send an aeroplane here immediately, with which public tests will be made at Berlin in August and September, about the time one of the brothers will be here giving instructions to pupils.

### STRIKE IN PARIS IS ON THE WANE

**PARIS**—The mail and telegraph strikers appear to be losing ground. Thursday's defeat in the Chamber of Deputies, when the government's policy toward the strikers and the proposition that government employees have not the right to strike were approved by overwhelming majorities, is having a depressing effect on the strike.

The movement of mails, with the exception of printed matter and the transfer of telegrams were almost normal today.

Minister of Public Works Barthou declares that hundreds of the strikers are asking to be reinstated and few additions to the ranks of the strikers are reported.

The wholesale dismissal of government employees who have been at all active in the strike is impending as a result of a conference this afternoon between Minister Barthou and other government officials. A report of this conference will be made at Saturday's meeting of the council of ministers.

## OLD COLONY TRUST CO

Maintains at its Temple Place branch a special department for women. A bank account is a great advantage to the woman who does the family buying.

COURT STREET AND TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON







## CIVIC WORKERS SEE IDEAL BOSTON SIX YEARS FROM NOW

Preacher, Labor Leader and Charity Officer Promise Success for Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen Plan.

### EMPTY POORHOUSES

Six years will see the conditions surrounding the working man in Boston so improved that the number of inmates in the city's penal and pauper institutions will be reduced to a minimum, and the abolition of at least portions of the charitable institutions in sight, according to the prediction of the promoters of that phase of the Boston-1915 movement which has to do with the improvement of the relations between the employer and the employee.

Leading men prominently identified with the interests of Boston, and in close touch with both the employers and the employees of the city's many industries, are very optimistic over the prospects for the successful working out of this remarkable campaign.

Theorists, the practical men who have already experimented, those of the legal profession who have become intimately identified with the industrial situation, and even representatives of organized labor, are unanimous in the prediction for the creation of ideal conditions.

That Boston is not entirely experimenting with the problem and that from a theoretical, practical and sentimental point of view is most admirably equipped for this campaign, and that it is for Boston to set the standard which shall compel the entire country to emulate the declaration of the enthusiastic supporters of the scheme.

The plan, in short, means that the Boston-1915 movement will strive to create in this city a condition in the labor world which shall be so ideal that every man, willing to do an honest day's work for an honest wage, will be enabled to live comfortably, educate his family, lay by something for the years to come, and, in short, provide for himself and his family comforts and conditions which they have lacked in years past.

Of the enthusiastic supporters of the campaign there is perhaps none more optimistic than the Rev. Edward Cummings, president of the Massachusetts Civic League and pastor of the South Congregational Church.

"The most interesting fact in connection with this campaign," says Mr. Cummings, "is that right here in Boston we have an excellent illustration of what the ideal relations between the employer and the employee should be. There is nothing in the air about this proposition, it is not fantastic or visionary, but it has already been developed in one of our Boston department stores employing something, I believe, like 800 persons.

Ethically, one would say that what is best ought to pay best; right here in Boston this has been proved. I refer to the movement of Edward A. Filene and his brother in the organization of their employees. There is a fine practical object lesson of what ought to be done everywhere. It has been a very important experiment and needs careful attention and study on the part of others. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the employer must be careful to go no faster in this work than is possible in combining what is best with that which pays best. This is the line along which the scheme has been so successfully worked out in this city.

"No city possesses men so well fitted in theoretical and practical knowledge and experience to carry to a successful end such a movement as Boston.

"In Boston there are representatives of the labor interests who have the confidence of the entire community to a very great extent. They are men of integrity and broad views and will figure largely in this campaign. We are fortunate to have such men.

"It is assuring to know that those who must push this through are well acquainted with each other and have the confidence of the workers, and I am sure they will pull together and do their best. When we have such an element in the community it is right and proper to predict and expect success."

Probably no person in Boston is better qualified to speak for the unskilled laborer on this question than Max Mitchell, head of the Federation of Jewish Charities, who for years has been a student of the conditions surrounding the laboring man and those things most necessary for his uplifting. Mr. Mitchell says:

"That phase of the Boston-1915 movement which aims at better conditions existing between the great number of employers of Boston and the thousands upon thousands of employees is one of the most desirable to achieve, and whether or not this is accomplished by 1915 is of little moment, so long as the start is made in the right direction. If Boston gets the proper gain in this particular movement its ultimate success will be assured.

enumerated, maintaining an average family.

"Of course, to the manufacturer it is a question of meeting the competition in manufactured goods, but I think this could be worked out without very much effect on the general market. It is for the Boston manufacturers and merchants to set the standard and it would be but a short time before the manufacturers and merchants of the nation would be compelled to follow in their wake, and then you will have accomplished something for the working man of the country as well as for Boston, the ideal city.

"If this can be done there is no question but what greater happiness to the people at large would be the result, to the employer as well as to the employee, for a contented man is a better worker than the discontented one and the employer would be reaping more for his invested capital, for he would get more work and better workmanship from his employee.

"In my work in connection with the Associated Charities I find that not a little of the trouble is due almost directly to the lack of the necessities of life; a great deal of it can be traced to insufficient earnings.

"Let Boston agitate the necessity of the employer realizing that his employees are not merely machines of production, but individuals on whom he must depend for his product, and that their conditions of life and happiness are very material to the success of his business, and then to educate the workmen to realize that in order to be able to earn a sufficient amount properly to provide for his family, and to save a little something for later years, it is necessary for him to bring into play his best efforts and abilities, then you will have created between the two factors a channel of sympathy and understanding, and will have gone a great way toward the accomplishment of this hoped for ideal condition."

For the skilled workman and organized labor Henry Abrahams of the Boston Central Labor Union is well qualified to speak. Mr. Abrahams says:

"In order to make this the ideal city, Boston must first employ all of the wage earners. We should strive to produce commodities in this city which, when sent out into the markets of the entire world and stamped 'Boston made' would insure for them a ready sale at the best possible price, for this stamp should be a guarantee of quality and workmanship.

"To do this the living wage must be paid and the living wage is that which will enable a man to live comfortably and support an average family in comfort, and save a part of his earnings for the day when he shall have ceased to toil.

"Employment must be steady and not of the spasmodic turn which prevails today. Preferably the hours of labor should be shortened in order that the working man may have more time to spend with his family, and that he may give a portion of his time to his own education.

"The factories and mills must be improved and the workmen placed in great factories, and in working out this model 'Boston-1915' condition, it is for Boston manufacturers and Boston merchants to set the pace. Make the standard what it should be and the rest of the country will be compelled to follow.

"This would lessen the work of the cities' charitable associations, and the pauper and penal institutions of the city and state. That for which we do not pay in one way we must pay for in another, and this is an economic truth which cannot be gainsaid. So, if we create that condition which reduces to a minimum the inmates of the institutions, it will cost us no more than at present and we will be getting far more in contentment and happiness than we are at present, and we will be producing better men and women.

"Do this and the relations between the employer and the employee will produce that ideal situation foreshadowed in the Golden Rule. Then and then only shall we have the ideal city."

Responses from the teachers of the schools of Boston indicate that the "Boston-1915" meeting in Tremont Temple tonight will be largely attended. The first electric sign used by the "Boston-1915" will appear. The music will be furnished through the courtesy of the Boston Music Protective Association and the Adelpi Quartet.

The new "Boston-1915" song, "The Song of the Charles," will be sung at the meeting. An additional speaker has been secured in the person of Charles W. Parmenter of the Mechanic Arts high school, who will speak on "Public Schools."

### LAWS ON TOBACCO TO BE ENFORCED

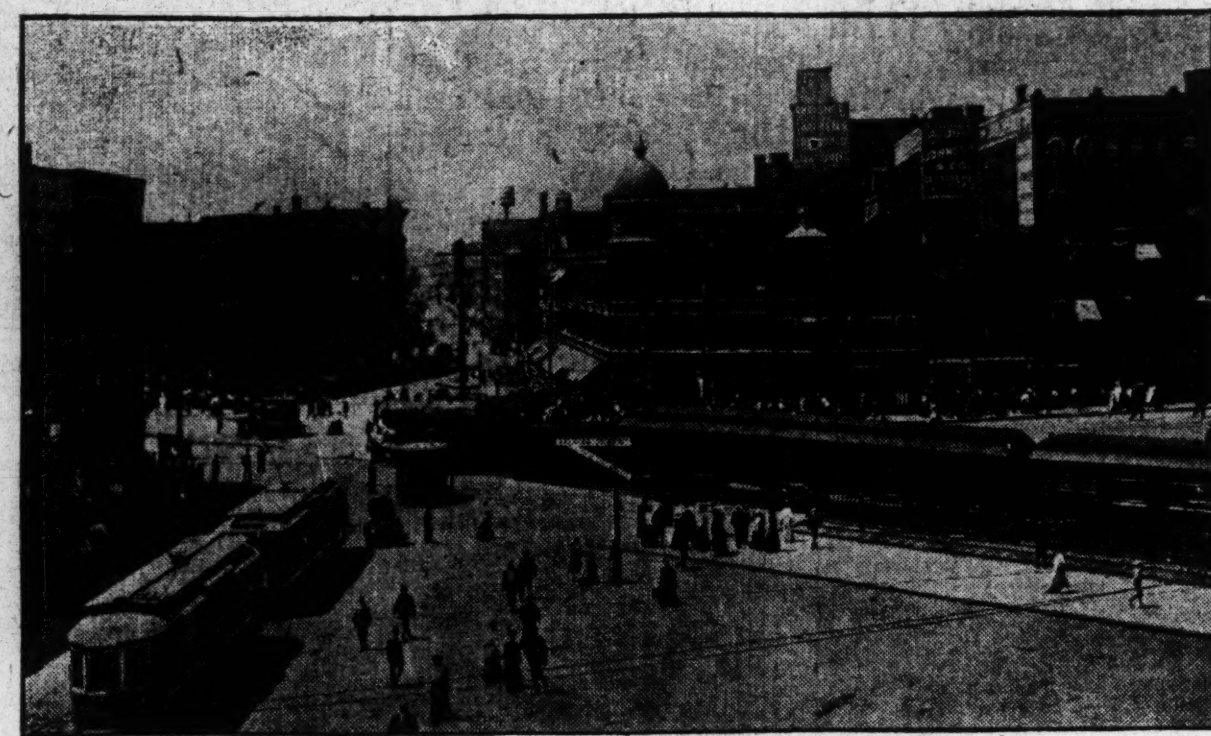
WALTHAM, Mass.—Chief of Police James H. McKenna intends to rigidly enforce the law which was recently passed by the Legislature prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, snuff and tobacco in any form to minors. He is now having prepared copies of the new act, which will be displayed in all the stores where tobacco is sold.

The new act becomes a law July 30. After that date it will be a criminal offense to sell tobacco to any person under 16, while cigarettes cannot be sold to persons under 18 years of age.

**FIREMEN TO ATTEND CHURCH.**  
DOVER, N. H.—Upon invitation of the Rev. B. F. Eaton the Dover fire department will attend service at the Universalist church next Sunday.

**FEDERAL WORK HELD UP.**  
DOVER, N. H.—Work on the new federal building has been suspended temporarily owing to non arrival of stock.

## Mayor Rich of Lynn Today Takes Steps to Hasten Report on Abolition of City's Grade Crossings



### Declares He Will Demand a Court Order for Action by Commission If Results Are Not Forthcoming.

James E. Rich, mayor of Lynn says he is taking steps today to hasten the long delayed report of the special commission on the abolition of the Boston & Maine railroad grade crossings in Lynn.

He is scheduled to be in Boston today with the avowed intention of interviewing the commissioners regarding the matter.

In the event that the commissioners are not prepared to give it out within a reasonable time, he says he will apply to the superior court which appointed the commission, for a writ of mandamus compelling the commission to do so at once.

This, of course, he said, would cause further delay, which he desired to avoid if possible. He would only adopt this measure as a last resort. He hoped, however, to be able to get the report of the commission sometime this week.

Mayor Rich this morning said that the report of the special commission, as he understands it, is ready to be submitted to the city council, and he cannot understand why it has not been submitted before now.

Chairman George W. Wiggin of the special commission on grade crossings at 12:30 o'clock today said that he had not seen or heard from Mayor Rich and that he had no expectation of a visit from the Lynn chief executive, as no demand had thus far been made of the commission by the shoe city.

The crossings in Lynn are in very conspicuous places where there is a vast amount of travel, and the citizens are anxious that they be attended to without unnecessary delay. This is especially the case with the crossings in Central square and Market street.

There is much better government, national, state and municipal.

Government is more democratic today. There is a quicker response on the part of public men to the popular will than at any time before. There are more men who will vote on a given question today on its merits, independent of party lines, than ever before. Partisanship in state and local matters is disappearing. The main inquiry today at election time is as to the questions involved and the character and ability of the candidates. This spirit of independence is quite as marked among what is commonly called the uneducated as the educated.

Governor Hughes sent a personal message of congratulation and good wishes to the banqueters. The message was heartily cheered, and the seniors gave him the Cornell yell.

Other speakers were President Schurman, Deans Hill and Smith, and R. E. Coulson of Buffalo, president of the class. Lewis Henry of Elmira was toastmaster.

### AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY OUTLINES POLICY IN BOSTON

Preparations for the 18th international peace conference, to be held at Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, and for a "Peace Day," which it is hoped to observe generally in the schools of the country May 18, occupied the attention of the members of the American Peace Society, at the 81st annual banquet of that organization held in Boston Thursday evening at the Twentieth Century Club.

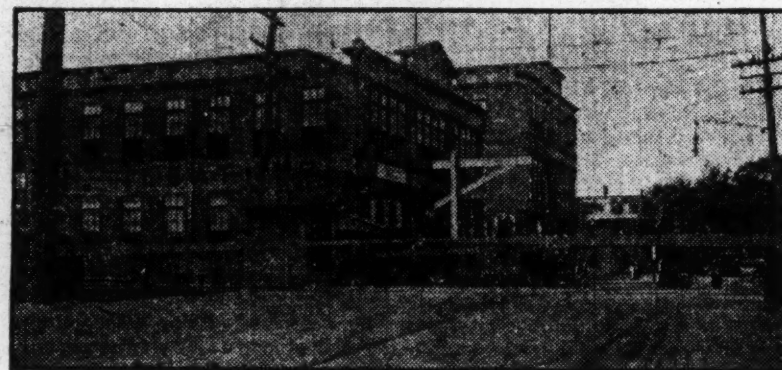
The election of delegates to the international conference was referred to the board of directors. In 15 states the superintendents of public instruction have recommended the observance of "Peace Day," and the day is expected to be more widely observed than ever before.

Edwin D. Mead, one of the speakers, said that more money has been given to the Ardubor Society for the protection of birds than has been given to the American Peace Society for the protection of the human race by the abolition of war. He disapproved of the treaty clause which exempts from arbitration the questions which affect the honor and the vital interests of nations, as being an open excuse for war at the slightest provocation.

Among the speakers were B. C. Rosentwist, vice-consul for Sweden, Bishop J. W. Hamilton, the Rev. Charles E. Beals, field secretary of the society, Hans von Kaltenborn, president of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club, which is a division of the American Peace Society, and Vice-President Yeh of the same club.

During the business session officers were elected as follows: president, Robert Treat Paine, Boston; treasurer, Thomas

**COOLIDGE TO BE GUEST.**  
BATH, Me.—L. A. Coolidge, former assistant secretary of the treasury, has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the Maine Bankers' Association at its annual meeting at Rockland, June 19 and 20.



RAILROAD CROSSINGS IN LYNN.  
The upper cut shows Central square with a Boston & Maine train running through it; the lower is the Commercial street crossing.

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## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

### BLOUSE WITH DUTCH COLLAR.

The blouse that is closed at the front, yet is not a plain shirt-waist, is one that every woman finds desirable. This model allows a choice of the new, long, close-fitting sleeves and of the slightly fuller ones in three-quarter length, and also includes the fashionable Dutch collar. Handkerchief linen, with collar and sleeves embroidered, makes the waist illustrated, but any reasonable material that is thin enough to be tucked successfully is appropriate.

For a woman of medium size will be required 4 1/2 yards 21 or 24, 3 1/2 yards 32, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide to make with long sleeves; 3 1/2 yards 21 or 24, 2 1/2 yards 32, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide to make with three-quarter sleeves.

The pattern No. 6326 is cut in sizes from 32 to 42 bust measure and can be obtained from any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of the price (10 cents). Address 32 West 27th street, New York city, or Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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## MAYOR OF PROVIDENCE WINS CHEAPER ICE FIGHT FOR CITY

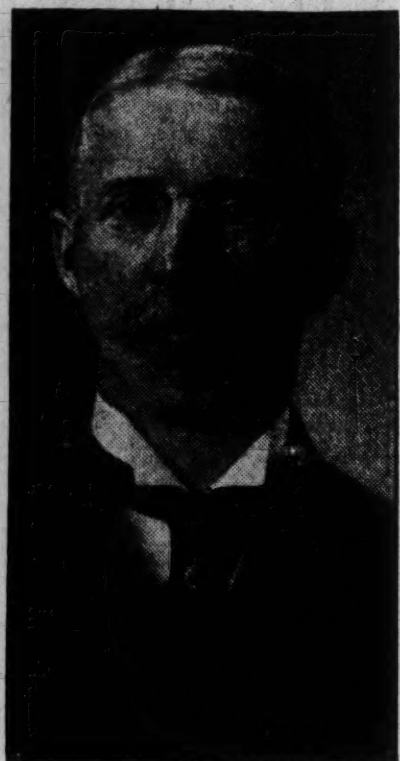
Dealers in Conference Agree to Sell at a Maximum Rate of Sixty Cents Per Hundred Pounds.

### CHANGE RATE CARDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mayor Henry Fletcher has won his fight for lower ice. By the time the big mass meeting of ice men, which he had called, had assembled in the council chamber, there remained nothing to be talked over but the adoption of a new system of delivery, namely, by weight instead of by rate card, for the big dealers had made concession that placed Providence on a par with other places as to ice prices.

Instead of charging at the rate of 83 1/3 cents per 100 pounds for ice during the coming summer, as the dealers had contemplated, in accordance with the rate cards issued a few weeks ago, they will now sell ice at a maximum rate of 60 cents per 100 pounds in family deliveries, and at even lower rates in larger lots.

The Providence Ice Company and the Pocatet Ice Company, which practically direct the business here, although there are 53 other so-called "independent dealers," have also agreed to sell the commodity in three deliveries per week to families, 25 pounds to a delivery, for a total rate of 45 cents per week and further to sell ice at the carts in 10-pound lumps for five cents each. Public indignation was aroused at the exorbitant prices in the rate cards issued, which



HENRY FLETCHER.  
Mayor of Providence who has succeeded in reducing the price of ice during the summer.

went as high as 12-pound daily delivery for 70 cents a week, or just twice the rate charged last year. Mayor Fletcher was admirably backed by the leading newspapers.

## MUSICAL WIRELESS WAVES MAKE GREAT ADVANCE POSSIBLE

BERLIN—An improved wireless telegraphy system has just been perfected by the German Telefunken Wireless Telegraphy Company, by which the vibrations which constitute the message are sent out as pure musical tones, which are capable of being heard by the receiver no matter how softly they are uttered, but which will be entirely noiseless in their passage through the intervening atmosphere.

The inventors of the device, Messrs. Slaby and Arco, the chief engineers of the German company, say that it will obviate the uncertainties with which other wireless systems have had to contend. It will be possible by means of this appliance, the inventors assert, for the first time since wireless telegraphy was established to maintain communication by this means in spite of the most violent atmospheric disturbances. Another advantage claimed is that it will be possible to work with much smaller antennae for the aerial wires by which the energy is absorbed.

NEW YORK—Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia University, in explanation of the "musical" waves, the announcement of which comes from Berlin, said Thursday night that the production of continuous electrical waves has been one of the principal problems of wireless telegraphy. Musical—that is, continuous—electrical waves have already been produced by the so-called electrical arc, but these up to the present announcement, have not been very rapid or very powerful. If it is found that there has been a great increase in their rapidity, an important discovery has been made.

### Domestic Briefs

CANTON, O.—The 25th worldwide quadrennial conference of the United Brethren church has begun here.

PHILADELPHIA—The executive committee of the national congress of mothers has concluded a two days' conference here.

NEW YORK—Leading anthracite interests in New York have elected representatives to the conciliation board, as follows: S. D. Warner, W. J. Richards and W. L. Connelley.

## NOTED VOYAGERS LAND ON SAXONIA

George Westinghouse, Jr., and His Young English Bride, Arrive From Honey-moon Spent on Continent.

George Westinghouse, Jr., son of the Pittsburgh millionaire, and his bride, were passengers on the Cunard liner Saxonia, which arrived here Thursday evening. The young couple were married at Irton Hall, Cumberland, Eng., on March 4, and are now returning from a honeymoon on the continent.

Mrs. Westinghouse, Jr., was Miss Violet Brocklebank, a famous English beauty and daughter of Sir Thomas Brocklebank of Cumberland.

F. E. Peabody, the Boston banker, with Mrs. Peabody and Miss Amy Peabody, returned on the liner from a three months' tour of the continent. Miss Virginia Frothingham and Miss Frothingham have been in Rome. Mrs. M. M. Hovey, who has been in London the greater part of 15 months; E. H. Angier of Quincy and G. McN. Angier of Waban, who have been abroad on business, were also among the passengers.

## AMERICANS LARGE BUYERS OF JUSTICE DAY'S COLLECTION

LONDON—Many paintings from the collection made by the late Justice Day, which was sold at Christie's, were purchased by American dealers, of whom several of the best known are now in London. The Day collection is the most important put up at auction in London this year.

The sale proved once more that the purchase of works of art is a profitable investment when made with discrimination, for the 123 paintings disposed of today brought over \$375,000, more than double the amount Justice Day expended on them.

A small picture by a modern Dutch painter, Mathieu Maris, called "Four Mills," brought \$17,325, a big price for a canvas of scarcely two thirds of a square foot; while the same artist's "Feeding Chickens," not much bigger, brought \$15,750. Not many years ago it fetched less than \$150.

Neither of these works goes to America, but some other examples of Maris' art do. All of them fetched about 10 times what Justice Day paid for them.

The chief American purchasers were Scott, Fowler & Co., who secured Corot's "Woodcutters" for \$7250, the same artist's "Village de Courbon" for \$9000, and his "Souvenir d'Italie" for \$4750. The same firm obtained the best of the Daubignys, "Bords de Loire," for \$9000.

Reinhardt of Chicago purchased the most important of the eight examples of A. Mauve, paying \$12,500 for the "Troupeau de Moutons," which Day bought for \$750 in 1888. Another Mauve for which Day paid \$150 sold for \$3600. The total reached is the highest for a single day's picture sale in London since the Vaile disposal sale five years ago.

### Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Details of the observance of junior week at Brown, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, have been practically completed, and within the three days are to be crowded many events, including sports and social functions.

The game between Brown and Harvard May 19 promises to attract a big attendance. During the game the initiates of the Pi Kappa Society will sell popcorn and peanuts. In the evening the musical clubs will give a concert, followed by a dance.

The next afternoon there will be a special chapel service at which President Faunce will officiate. In the afternoon "The Importance of Being Earnest" will be staged in the Providence Opera House by members of the "Sack and Buskin Society." Friday evening the festivities will be brought to a grand finale with the annual junior prom, in Sayles Hall.

## STUDENTS DOING FORESTRY WORK

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The department of forestry at the State College of Agriculture has arranged for four students to do special work for the Pennsylvania railway forestry department in its planting of 1,500,000 red oak seedlings this spring. The forester of the railroad has presented the department of forestry at the college with an excellent collection of western evergreen cones.

## DR. TUCKER QUILTS HIS OFFICE AT END OF ACADEMIC YEAR

President of Dartmouth, Who Tendered His Resignation a Year Ago, Decides to Leave College in June.

HANOVER, N. H.—President William Jewett Tucker of Dartmouth College will complete his official work with the close of the academic year, June 16. President Tucker's conditional resignation was announced a year ago, but the date at which it would take place was left open. Dr. Tucker has now decided definitely that his term as the executive head of the college shall come to an end with the close of the college year.

The trustees have not yet chosen his successor, as far as is known.

Dr. Tucker came to the headship of Dartmouth in 1893 and the number of students has increased from 500 in his first year to 1200 at the present time.

Dr. Tucker's responsibilities, from which he desires to be relieved, have been somewhat lightened by Prof. J. K. Lord, who has been acting as president for some time. Dr. Tucker has recently built a house in Hanover where he will make his home. This is a source of great pleasure to the student body and to all the friends of the college, who feel that the inspiring influence of Dr. Tucker's presence in town will be a great benefit to the college.

Prof. Julius Arthur Brown, assistant professor of physics, has resigned to accept a similar position in the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria.

The only other permanent change to be made in the faculty for next year is the retiring of Charles P. Huse, Ph.D., who is to be an instructor in economics at Harvard.

The new men appointed include Francis L. Childs, a graduate of the class of 1906 and for the past two years the holder of the Parker fellowship. He will become an assistant instructor of English. A. I. Neef, for the past two years a teacher in the German department of Brown University, was appointed to an assistant instructorship in German for the ensuing year. James M. O'Neill, of the class of 1907, and since his graduation an instructor in the Hotchkiss school, was appointed substitute in English in the absence of Professor Watson. Reginald H. Colley, who will graduate this June, was appointed a substitute in biology during the absence of Instructor Chivers.

## WOODEN BUTTON FIRM LOSES SUIT

A decree for the complainants was ordered issued by Judge Lowell at the United States court today in the suit brought by the George Frost Company against E. D. Estes & Son to prevent the defendants from manufacturing a wooden button in imitation of a rubber button made by the complainant company for a garter on which it has a patent. The court held that the wooden button made by the defendants simulates the rubber buttons, which the court regarded as unfair competition.

### Mount Holyoke College

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—The class of 1900 presented "The Prize of War," an original musical comedy, this week, with great success. The proceeds are to go to the student Alumnae Building Fund. This is the second opera which has been written by Miss Searle and Miss Osborne, the other being "The Tale of the Griffin," which has been twice presented with great success.

There was a piano recital by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the famous pianist, this week.

### Technology Notes

Nathaniel McLean Sage, '12, of Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, has been appointed to the news staff, and Louis Sebastian Walsh, '12, of Roxbury, and Frederick William Barker, Jr., '12, of Syracuse, N. Y., to the business staff of the Tech, the student organ at Technology.

Technology's mining engineering society holds its final dinner of the year tonight at the Lombardy Inn.

### Harvard University

The Harvard Cooperative Society, organized to assist students and teachers in obtaining materials at a low price, has found it advisable to expand its operations by buying the stock and good will of a large stationery business in Harvard square. The society has been increasingly successful of late years, and is regularly declaring an annual dividend of about 8 per cent.

### Wellesley College

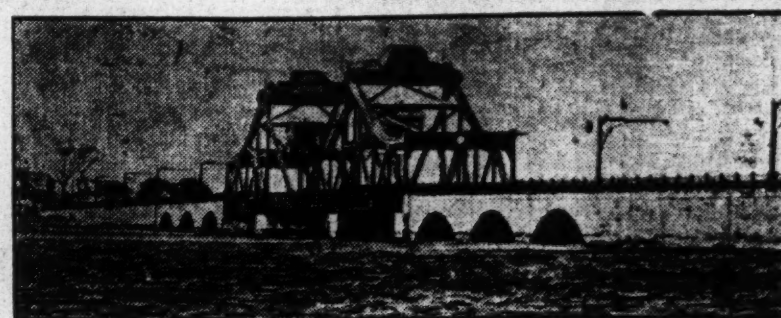
Mrs. Mary F. Severance, Wellesley, '88, whom the college students perhaps best know now through the Alexandra Gardens in the Pomeroy-Cazenove quadrangle, has recently published "A Guide to American Citizenship" for the use of immigrants.

## Rhode Island "Stone Bridge" Is a Combination of Both Ancient and Modern Engineering Ideas

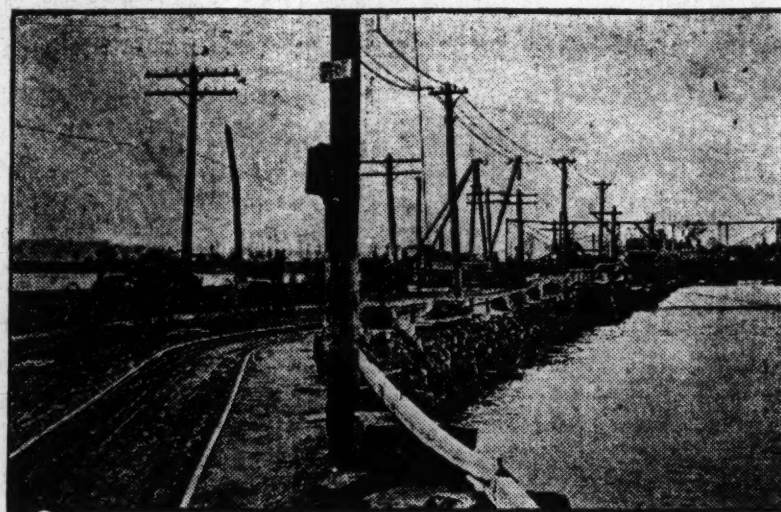
Providence Structure Takes the Place of Old Rock Span Built Nearly a Century Ago.

### A FOUR YEARS' JOB

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Unique in construction, the Rhode Island "stone bridge" over the Sakonnet river, connect-



NEW RHODE ISLAND "STONE BRIDGE."  
It was opened to traffic recently after costing the state \$268,000. View is taken looking west.



OLD "STONE BRIDGE" BUILT CENTURY AGO.  
This structure has been replaced by the new steel and concrete bridge shown above. The old name is retained.

ing the island of Rhode Island with the mainland, and furnishing the only means of access from Boston, Fall River and Bristol County, Mass., to the city of Newport by direct highway, is a triumph of engineering skill.

The bridge, which has now been in use

several months, cost approximately \$268,000, and was upward of four years in building.

To Augustus Smith of New York is accorded the credit of designing the structure, which is an adaptation of the ancient drawbridge idea of feudal times

to the needs of modern bridge building. Many difficulties were encountered by the engineers in constructing the approaches to the bridge. The piers below tide were built up by divers with faced stone and filled in with cement concrete lowered in bags into holes left for the purpose. It speedily hardened and withstood drilling tests.

Of all the unusual features of the structure, perhaps the most interesting is the balancing of the leaves and counterweights and the operating mechanism. A total weight of 92 tons is required for the balancing, which has been so nicely adjusted that the leaves of the bridge can be stopped when they are within four inches of full open, or two feet of full closed, or anywhere between. The leaves may be completely closed or opened in two minutes. The operating power is supplied by two motors, each of 14 horsepower, having a speed of 400 revolutions per minute.

In order to preserve the name of the original structure, built in 1810, known for nearly a century as the "Stone Bridge," and also to connect the state's name with the new structure, the commission fixed upon the name of "The Rhode Island Stone Bridge" for the new work, although its construction is not stone entirely, but steel and reinforced concrete.

## STOP TARIFF TALK AND PLANT MORE WHEAT, SAYS HILL

WASHINGTON—James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railroad, was a visitor at the White House Thursday. He is optimistic of the immediate future of business, but eager to see the end of the present tariff debate in Congress.

"You know," he said, "that thousands of people turn their eyes toward Washington. Some of them think that legislation will cure everything and grow crops. Agitation here keeps these people in suspense, makes them forget their business. What we want is to have the tariff agitation over and let these thousands of people turn their attention to business and work, aiding the great wheels of progress to turn. Then things will begin to hum. Yes, the outlook is good in all directions."

"The stock and bond business in New York seems to be discounting the possibilities, does it not?"

"Oh, that is all made in New York. The millions of people of the country are not bothering with stocks or bonds. What we must look to now is our crops. The Great Northern runs through a section that supplies one sixth of the wheat of the United States. The wheat outlook is good. I do not think there will be a big crop. It promises to be a fair one, however. The trouble is that the acreage is not a large one. The late spring prevented plowing, the ground being too wet. After the ground was ready to plow many farmers put in oats and barley. The plowing should have been done last fall."

"The West and the South," continued Mr. Hill, "will be the great sections of this country in the future. The West is now, for that matter, and the South is coming forward by leaps and bounds. The South exhausted her soil before the war by her improvident methods of agriculture and is now struggling to restore the soil. She is succeeding, too, and has a great future."

## BOSTON-FLORIDA NATIONAL CANAL

WASHINGTON—Government ownership of a number of waterways on the Atlantic seaboard between Boston and points on the gulf is contemplated in a bill presented by Representative Heald of Delaware. It provides for construction of an intercoastal canal extending along the coast from Boston to Beaufort, N. C., and thence to Florida.

This bill authorizes the purchase of the Chesapeake & Delaware canal, and bills will be offered authorizing the purchase of other canals and the digging of connecting canals.

### DOVER TO BE A BANK EXAMINER.

WASHINGTON—Elmer Dover of Ohio, former secretary of the Republican national committee, is to be made a national bank examiner in New York. The position is said to be worth \$12,000 a year.

### PLEADS FOR MAJOR OF SCOUTS.

WASHINGTON—Senator Clay of Georgia has urged the President to reinstate Maj. Frank D. L. Carrington of the Philippine scouts. The President promised to look into the matter.

## TAFT SEES WHERE HE CAN SAVE CASH

President Decides to Establish Board of Award to Purchase Supplies for the Government.

WASHINGTON—Convinced that the government is losing hundreds of thousands of dollars a year through the injudicious purchase of supplies and the exactions of various combinations and trusts, President Taft has decided to establish a board of award which shall buy in quantity the supplies needed for all the government departments.

Chief among the items that have attracted the attention of the President is the enormous ice bill the government has been paying annually, and if plans now being considered are carried out the government will establish its own ice-making plant and become independent of the ice trust.

The board of award will be made up of Assistant Secretary Hillis of the treasury, Jasper Wilson, private secretary to the secretary of agriculture, and P. V. DeGraw, fourth assistant postmaster general.

Heretofore each cabinet official has been in the habit of making separate contracts for the purchase of supplies for his department, and there has been a great discrepancy in the prices paid.

## READY TO SETTLE THE EMERY CLAIM

WASHINGTON—Arrangements have been made for the formal presentation to Secretary Knox today of Pedro Gonzalez, the envoy extraordinary on special mission from Nicaragua, to arrange with Dr. Espinoza, the Nicaraguan minister here, for a settlement of the long pending Emery claim.

Before beginning active negotiations, Senator Gonzalez is to be received by President Taft.

The instructions from the Nicaraguan government contemplate a settlement of the case either by compromise or by arbitration.

### Washington Briefs

Capt. Thomas B. Howard, commanding the battleship Ohio, is ordered to duty as a member of the general board of the navy.

Lieutenant-Commander Olley has been ordered to duty as chief engineer of the United States Pacific fleet on board the armored cruiser Tennessee.

Dr. Isaac Taylor Headland, for 19 years president of the Methodist University at Pekin, has told President Taft that the battleship tour has wonderfully increased the prestige of the United States in China and Japan.

### NAVAL ATTACHE WILL SAIL.

WASHINGTON—Commander Edward Simpson, who has been appointed to relieve Commander John F. Gibbons as naval attaché of the American Embassy in London, will sail from New York for his new post on May 19.

### TILLMAN ASKS TAX ON TEA.

WASHINGTON—Senator Tillman has introduced an amendment to the tariff bill making tea dutiable at 10 cents a pound. The purpose is to protect the tea industry of South Carolina.

## CUT SOLE DEALERS MAKE PROTEST ON TARIFF ON HIDES

Charles M. Bacheller of Lynn, secretary of the Cut Sole Dealers' Association of Massachusetts, has just made public the letter which that association recently forwarded to Senator Lodge relative to the proposed tariff on hides. The association desires to cooperate with shoe manufacturers and others interested in having the tariff removed. The letter says in part:

"Our association, the 'Cut Sole Dealers,' feel that they would be derelict in their duty if they did not add their protest to a further continuance of the present tariff conditions regarding hides. This is no longer a question of revenue or of protection, but a vital question in the leather industry. It is estimated that it costs the people of the United States \$10,000,000 to collect a questionable two million as revenue for the government. Hides being entirely a by-product, there is no industry involved in the production.

"The question resolves itself entirely into one of manipulation, combination and monopoly, and thereby has become a serious menace to the existence of a vast number of legitimate industries dependent upon this by-product as raw material on which to operate.

"We represent one of these varied enterprises dependent on the manipulation of this by-product. We take the leather from the tanner in a form unsuitable for the purpose of the manufacturer, and by a process of cutting and sorting convert it into a merchantable commodity. Prior to the duty being placed on hides, there were fully 50 prominent places of supply, besides innumerable smaller ones, whereas today there are less than one-half dozen, and these are fast being absorbed into one, 'The Beef Trust,' so that the urgent necessity for some action looking to the curtailing of this monopoly rather than to the fostering of it, is making itself more apparent every day."

## DEMAND INQUIRY INTO SOCIALISM

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Knox, on his return to his desk tomorrow, will find a petition from officers of the state council of Pennsylvania, Order of Independent Americans, demanding that the government investigate accusations alleged against the socialists.

The petitioners call attention to allegations that in case of war between America and a foreign power the socialists are pledged to engage in anything which may terminate such a conflict, even to causing a general strike and insurrection against the government.

## ADVENTISTS HOLD MEETING IN CAMP

WASHINGTON—Nearly 300 delegates from all parts of the world, with friends and families of the organization to the number of about 3000, are in camp for the 37th annual conference of the Seventh Day Adventists, which opened at Takoma Park, Md., Thursday. Elder L. R. Conradi of Germany spoke in behalf of Europe. Elder E. O. Olsen spoke for Australia.

## CAMBRIDGE CHOSEN AS MEETING PLACE FOR EPISCOPALIANS

Summer Conference Will Be Held at Theological School in July with Addresses by Prominent Clergymen.

The summer conference of the Episcopal Church will be held July 12-25 in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. The meetings have usually been held at Richfield Springs and Smith College. Those who will attend are men and women especially interested in the missionary work of their denomination.

The conference will be in charge of the Seabury Society of New York, named for the first American bishop, and it looks forward to a permanent place for its meetings, probably in the Litchfield hills of western Connecticut.

Among the speakers at Cambridge will be some of the foremost leaders in the Episcopal Church. These include the bishop of Central Pennsylvania, chairman of the domestic committee of the board of missions; the Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, D. D., its general secretary; Miss Julia C. Emery, secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary, who has just returned from a missionary tour of the world; the Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., secretary of the Episcopal House of Bishops; Miss Lucy C. Sturgis of Boston; W. R. Butler, a well-known layman; Deaconess Goodwin, Samuel Thorne, Jr., of New York and others.

The society will undertake to maintain noon services in St. Paul's Church from July 12 to 23 inclusive (Saturday excepted).

Bishop Talbot will preach there on Sunday morning, July 11, and Monday noon, July 12. Other speakers will include the Rev. Karl Reiland, and Rev. Harvey Officer, Jr., of the Order of the Holy Cross. The society will furnish preachers at All Saints', Brookline, the Advent, Boston, St. Paul's, Brockton, and Christ Church, Cambridge.

On July 13 there will be a meeting at the Theological School for laymen of Boston and near-by parishes, and on July 14 a meeting for young women from the same parishes. On the evening of July 20 a reception will be given to Miss Emery, who will tell of her tour of the world. The sessions will be held in St. John's Chapel and Reed Hall.

## CAPTURED FLAG RETURNED SOUTH

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Although G. A. R. men have been welcomed often in the South, never was there such an ovation as that given to the Fourth Ohio Cavalry at Huntsville, Ala., on the occasion of the return by the members of that regiment of the captured flag that once belonged to the Selma Scouts to the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The presentation was made in the theater before 2000 people whose reception of the Ohio veterans was only equaled by their greeting of the old flag that Maj. John A. Pitts of Cincinnati and those with him had come so far to deliver.

When the smoke-stained and time-worn banner was brought upon the stage and unfurled old men were not ashamed of their tears, and until the audience recovered from its emotion sufficiently to applaud sobs filled the house.

## GOVERNOR STUART SIGNS FOOD LAW

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Governor Stuart has signed the pure food bill, which was the object of one of the bitterest contests of the recent session of the Legislature. The bill makes the federal food law in this state, except that it prohibits the use of alum, alum compounds, nitrous acid, compounds of copper, and several other chemicals.

The use of benzoate of soda and sulphur dioxide in ketchups and dried fruits and syrups is permitted in small quantities, provided notice is given on the label.

The act also contains a guarantee feature in that a retailer arrested for the sale of adulterated or misbranded food products may be exempted from prosecution upon presentation of a guarantee from the person from whom he bought the goods that the product complies with the law. There can be no exemption, however, in case of a second arrest.

## ADMIRAL BARTON LOSES LONG FIGHT

WASHINGTON—The decision of Attorney-General Wickersham, made public by Secretary Meyer, apparently settles whether Rear Admiral John K. Barton continues legally to hold the office of chief of the bureau of steam engineering of the navy.

The attorney-general says in effect that he does not, and that the post of chief of that bureau is vacant; that the rear admiral, having been retired by a board of medical survey of the navy, thereby vacated the office of engineer-in-chief.

The vacancy, he says, can be filled only by the President, pursuant to law.

### PAYS HIGH FOR HONOR.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Frank B. Vrooman, daughter of Gen. John C. Black of the civil service commission, has paid \$3000 for a pew next that occupied by Mrs. William H. Taft, in St. John's Episcopal Church of this city. The church authorities state this is the highest price ever paid for a pew in that edifice.



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FOR SALE—MARLBOROUGH ESTATE, consisting of one of the oldest houses in town and in perfect preservation; new heating (h. w.) plant, 16,000 ft. land, stable or garage; white mahogany stairways hand carved, and wall paper some 170 years old, which today cannot be duplicated for color and beauty; this paper showing views from foreign countries and appearing almost like life; a home with a history, opposite Abbott Hall and a broad view of the ocean from the cupola. Those looking for an ancient, attractive, modern and historical home will never find the equal of this. See ROY C. WELLS, Salem, Mass. Phone 1039. Or the owner, ANNA LAWRENCE, Mrs. Ormand st., Dorchester.

## TO LET OR FOR SALE

A fully furnished 8-room cottage, very wide piazza on three sides, large barn and icehouse filled, at White Lake, Sullivan county, N. Y.; fine location, plenty lake trout. Apply J. LOWENSTAMP, 640 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHICAGO, Illinois—For sale, modern brick house, stone front, hardwood floors; three bedrooms, 11 rooms, steam furnace; near Fifth Church, trains and street cars. 4713 Woodlawn avenue.

FOR SALE—Farm 75 acres; house 10 rooms; also barn; Still River, Mass. Address PERCY W. WILLARD, 243 Columbia ave., N. Y. city.

FOR SALE or to let, furnished, in Newton, 10 rooms and bath; small payment down. A 85, Monitor Office.

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TO THE discriminating investor, particularly the man whose available funds are too small for him to participate in the larger investments which are offered, we offer an exceptional opportunity for ownership, on an equal basis with every other stockholder, in a high-class Massachusetts corporation; \$50 to \$500 accepted. Call or address CALVIN W. CO., No. 220, 370 Summer st., Boston.

## SUMMER HOMES

TO LET FOR THE SEASON  
AT ENGLEWOOD BEACH, WEST YARMOUTH, MASS., on Lewis Bay—Two bungalows containing five sleeping rooms with hot and cold water in each; large living room, bath room, dining room and kitchen; furnished complete; set tubs, gas and coal ranges; lighted by gas; windmill. GEORGE W. BROOKS, No. 211 High st., Boston, Mass.

## SOUTH SHORE

Old-fashioned house 12 rooms and barn, in fine condition, overlooking the ocean; land borders on the river for 2 1/2 miles; 150 acres of land, and plenty of fruit. C. H. MARCY, 70 Tremont st., Boston.

TO LET—Two cottages at Pleasant View, near Watch Hill, R. I.; \$450 and \$300 for season; city water, surf, salt pond, trolley. W. L. SWAN, Westerly, R. I.

## SUMMER CAMPS

CAMP ANDROSCOGGIN  
A summer school for boys, on Lake Coosaucontee, Me. Maine woods, 40 miles north of Portland. Tennis, swimming, boating, canoeing, baseball, basketball, fishing, tennis, camping trips. Booklet, directors, A. W. Mearns, 100 State st., Boston. White, Univ. of Penn., Phila., Edgar F. Wright, 4130 Kensington st., Phila.; Wm. E. McKee, 70 Chambers st., Boston.

A SUMMER VACATION for your boy that is different: "The White Mountain and Rangeley Lakes Camping Trip." For full particulars address: H. B. LANE, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

## MONEY FOR MORTGAGES

\$10,000 TO INVEST in conservative real estate mortgages. JASON HERRICK, 10 State st., room 76.

ACTOR GOODWIN  
BUYS BIG RANCH

Nat Goodwin, the actor, recently purchased a 60-acre orange grove near Fullerton, Cal., paying for it \$64,000.

The ranch is known as the Hervey place and is considered one of the most attractive in that section.

He was being driven about the country by John Lambert, the Pasadena millionaire, when he saw the place and, liking its appearance, made inquiries which resulted in its purchase on the spot.

"I expect to spend six months out of the year on the place," said Mr. Goodwin to a representative of the Los Angeles Examiner.

His acting engagement ends in June, when Mr. Goodwin intends to return here and spend his time at his Santa Monica palacette, and put his new place into the condition he wishes.

MUST FILE EVERY  
RAILROAD TARIFF

In order to facilitate the filing with the railroad commission of a complete set of tariffs of every railroad in California, the commission has returned to the different companies the tariffs that have been in the office for several years. The Wright law provided that all transportation companies should file their tariffs with the commission. This, according to a rule recently adopted by the commission, must be done by May 15, says the San Francisco Call. The railroad companies have shown a willingness to comply with the new law.

## CHARGED WITH WEIGHT FRAUDS.

NEW YORK—Antonio and Philip Musica and E. D. Papavasiliou were held in \$3000 bail today for trial on allegations of defrauding the government through false weighing of imports. Joseph Quinn, Thomas C. Gliddings and Joseph McMahon, assistant United States weighers, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Mole charged with conspiring to defraud the government and of making false entries in the records of the customs department.

## NEW F. A. HEINZE INDICTMENT.

NEW YORK—The federal grand jury this morning handed down a new indictment against F. A. Heinze, charging him with misappropriation of bonds of the Mercantile National Bank. Heinze entered a formal plea of not guilty.

## MORTGAGES FOR SALE

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FOR RENT—A beautiful, sunny, cool apartment near Columbia University, New York city, completely furnished, linen, silver, etc., for the summer months, or for the year if desired. For particulars address E. B. LEWIS, 500 5th ave., N. Y. city; telephone 1504 Bryant.

TO LET—Unfurnished apartment of six rooms, with bath, in high-class apartment house in Beacon st., very near Coolidge's Corner; all modern conveniences; rent reasonable; immediate possession. Address 972, Monitor Office.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished 9 light, cool rooms; rent \$75; same price unfurnished; desirable modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply Janitor, 280 West 90th st., New York city.

TO LET—Furnished apartment of 8 rooms and bath, near Coolidge Corner, from June 1 to Oct. 15. Address 858, Monitor Office.

BACK BAY, near Symphony Hall, apartment 6 rooms, all imp., \$37.50. "OWNERS," P. O. Box 1286.

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OFFICES TO LET.  
Owing to necessity of moving to larger quarters, the whole of third floor at 85 State st. will be rented for a year and a half, the balance of my lease, for a very moderate rent.

JOHN H. STORER,  
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Every modern convenience, with perfect light. Rent reasonable. Apply to ALLEN, HALL & CO., 384 Boylston st., Boston.

NAHANT, LOW RENT—This cottage, best location, 13 rooms, 3 toilets and bath, furnished, good condition; only \$375 the season. N. L. STODDARD, 10 Tremont st., room 69.

## ROOM AND BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—Two or three ladies can be accommodated in a small refined family living in the country; simple, quiet outdoor life; 16 miles from Chicago. Address S. W., care Monitor, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY, MISS J. E. RANKIN, 27 W. 93d st., near Central Park; Christian Scientists preferred; tourists accommodated. 214 (new number) WEST 4TH ST., N. Y. city—Well furnished rooms with excellent table; telephone; references.

311 HUNTINGTON AVE., suite 4; elevator service; all modern conveniences; 2 nice large rooms; references. E. & C. Monitor Office.

ROOMS—Double and single; private baths; home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL, 30 East 31st st., New York.

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GENTLEMAN desires large room and board on Long Island, not more than an hour from N. Y. Address A. L. B. 2093 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y. city.

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ISLANDS ARE THE  
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE couple, leaving New York or Boston about June 1, on automobile pleasure tour to Chicago and other points further west (if desirable to extend trip) wishes to be accompanied by couple or two ladies willing to meet their own expenses en route and share cost of trip can be made reasonably. Christian Scientists preferred. Address L. B. LONGLEY, 514 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for furniture, pianos, carpets, made of every description. N. M. HATCH, 8 Park sq.

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LADIES—We have an invisible Skirt supporter; adjust and operate without difficulty; no tear or wear on garments; rust proof; positively satisfactory; invented by and for ladies. Agents wanted. LINDEMANN SISTERS, Kiel, Wis.

## HELP WANTED

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ONE SALESMAN EACH FOR CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, WYOMING, NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA. MUST BE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS. NOT OVER 40, AND GOOD SALESMEN. WHO COULD TRAVEL INDEPENDENTLY IN STRONG COMPANY. NOW ORGANIZING. BEST REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS: HANCOCK BANKERS' INSURANCE CO., 605 TACOMA BLDG., CHICAGO.

WANTED—Middle-aged man and wife without children to live with elderly couple at Albert Lee, Minn., and care for the lady; must be reliable Christian people; good permanent home if satisfactory; \$30 per month and living; R. R. fare paid; state age, nationality, church and references. FRANK H. MAIN, 1929 Euclid ave., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—A housekeeper in family of four to take entire charge where there are two children aged 7 and 5 years and one maid is kept. Address A 17, Monitor Office.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, city carriers, postoffice clerks; \$1000 yearly many examinations coming; preparation free; write for schedule. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. F 32, Rochester, N. Y.

NURSE for 8 months' old infant; must be experienced, with good references; permanent situation; summer in country. POILLON, 383 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Photographer, capable of taking charge of studio in town of 5000; Christian Scientist, single, under 40 preferred. Address A14, Monitor Office.

WANTED—By May 29, an all-round cook for small select boarding cottage on North Shore; also a chamber maid. Address L 12, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Protestant girl for general housework, family of four adults; address with references 26 Fair st., Laconia, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED  
NURSERY governess (English), kindergarten, experienced, well recommended, wants position to teach and take charge of young children. FULTON, care Phillips, 881 W. 14th st., New York city.

A DRESSMAKER, experienced and good reference, desires work in private family; willing to make herself generally useful; vicinity country suburbs of Philadelphia. Address F 13, Monitor Office.

VIOLINIST—Young man, 18, student N. E. Conservatory wants position for summer; would supervise pupils' practice, play with piano or trio. Address VIOLIN, 11 Matchett st., Brighton, Mass.

AN EXPERIENCED teacher, Christian Scientist, desires position as governess, tutor or companion during July and August. Address M. B., care Monitor, 510 Orchestra building, Chicago.

SITUATION wanted by competent woman (Christian Scientist), chief or general office work; government office experience and references. E. B. 204 Cass st., Chicago.

EXPERIENCED, capable salesman, 40, Christian Scientist, seeks eastern connection or will represent western house; salary and commission. Address M 74, Monitor Office.

NEAT, refined young woman desires position as companion and assistant housekeeper; fond of traveling; references. VV. 2093 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y. city.

WANTED—Position as companion or nursery governess, Boston or vicinity; experience and references. Address J. E. R., 16 Ashley st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

KINDERGARTNER (Christian Scientist) 6 years' experience, desires summer position as companion to one or two children. Address O 56, Monitor Office.

WANTED—By young man of experience, position as timekeeper and bookkeeper, for contractor preferred. G 11, Monitor Office.

LADY, 38, refined, capable, wishes position as managing housekeeper in Chicago or East; highest references. F 8, Monitor Office.

## BOOKS

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Full dark green cloth; gold letters, 10x12, 70c; prepaid anywhere in U. S., \$1. Journals and Sentinels bound in church work; Hymnals rebound; send for prices. WM. S. LOCKE, 11 Merchants Row, Boston. Telephone Main 2093-5.

SIRYL WILBUR'S BOOK, "Life of Mary Baker Eddy," cloth bound, postpaid \$3.18; also many other books, artistic mottoes, cards, Christmas cards, BOOKS AND ART EXCHANGE, Kansas City, Mo.

EVERYONE should read "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy" by Siryl Wilbur; \$3.00 prepaid. Address: WILCOX, agent, 1605 Olive st., Kansas City, Mo.

## PHOTOS AND CAMERAS

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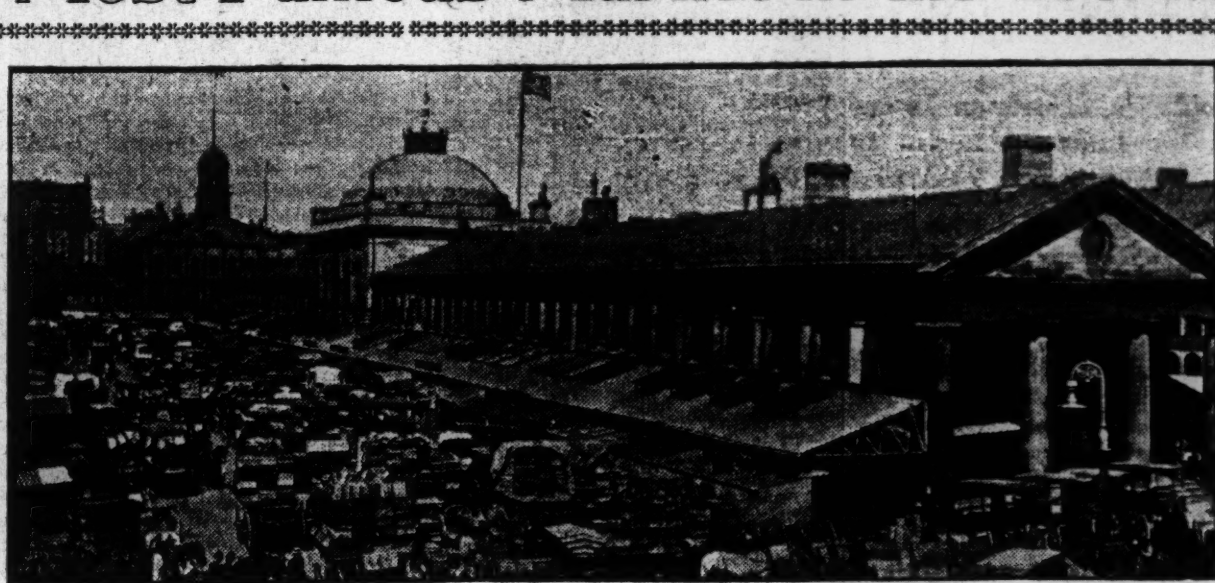
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Will not rot, check  
Dignified classical designs. Made entirely of metal in all sizes up to 60 in. diameter. Finish to match any wood perfectly. No painting or painting required. See wood. Last Longer—Out of the Ground. Write for booklet. M-54 de. Building Union Metal Works, Patented. We Ship Everywhere. The Union Metal Works, CO., 621 Clinton St., Canton, O.

AXAX house paint, Monument brand, AXAX barn paint, Woodpecker brand, AXAX roof and stack paint, AXAX black baking Japan, AXAX vermilion baking Japan, AXAX colors in paste form for wood and iron dipion in all colors. Write for prices. AXAX PAINT CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

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82 FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

EDWIN A. HARRIS.

## ISAAC LOCKE &amp; CO.



# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## READING AGAIN HEAVILY BOUGHT BY WALL STREET

Activity in Harriman Issues in the London Market Is Reflected in New York to a Large Extent.

### U. S. SMELTERS FIRM

The coal roads again came into prominence this morning at the opening of the New York stock market with Reading, as usual, leading. Nearly half a million shares of Reading common changed hands yesterday, or more than half of the total New York sales. The stock started off at the same pace to day with every indication that it would continue to dominate the market. It opened up a full point at 158 1/2 and was soon lifted to 159.

Delaware and Hudson also opened a point higher at 198 1/2 and before the end of the first hour had improved to 199 1/2. There was good buying in London of the Harriman issues and this caused advances of a point or more in both Union Pacific and Southern Pacific in Wall street. This had the effect of strengthening the entire market, although trading was largely in the specialties and confined mostly to the professional operators.

Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 189 1/2 and advanced during the first sales to 190 1/2. The company has been making a good showing of earnings and bulls in this issue confidently predict that net earnings will be in the neighborhood of 20 per cent for the common for the current fiscal year. They contend that the stock is not selling as high as it should when compared with other roads.

St. Paul was 1/2 higher at the opening at 151 1/2 and improved to 152 1/2. Northern Pacific at 146 was up 1/4 at the opening and rose to 146 1/2 during the first hour. Erie was less active around 34 1/2. A Chicago special today says that according to information received in that city Erie's finances are assuming a very satisfactory shape and that the rapid rise in the securities this week leads bankers to believe that the Erie management may decide to sell treasury bonds before making any further attempt to utilize the \$30,000,000 5 per cent bonds recently authorized by the New York public service commission.

Amalgamated Copper was quite strong during the forenoon, advancing to 84. American Smelting was up 1/2 at 93 1/2, and later rose to 94. The United States Steel stocks were firm and fractionally higher.

The local market was rather quiet, with interest at the opening centered in the United States Smelting stocks, both issues making good advances. The common opened 1/2 higher at 46 1/2, and rose to 47. The preferred was in demand around 47 1/2. Copper Range advanced during the forenoon to 81, a gain of a point over last night's closing. Granby was off a point at 102. Lake Copper was up 1/4 at 25 1/2. North Lake was up fractionally at 10. Kerr Lake was in slightly better demand at 8 1/2 and 8 3/4. Isle Royale seemed to be in good demand around 28, a fractional advance.

There were recessions from the best prices during the early afternoon when the market became quiet. Reading sold under 158 and Union Pacific was under 190. Consolidated Gas, which had advanced from 142 1/2 to 143 1/2 during the forenoon, lost most of its gain shortly after noon.

There was further selling of the market in the late afternoon after a temporary recovery and prices generally were below the opening figures. Reading broke through 157 and Union Pacific was nearly 2 points below the opening. American Smelting was a point under the first sale. The local market was fractionally lower throughout the list.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Several seining vessels of the mackerel fleet are returning to this port, and others will follow in a few days, it is said, unless the fishing improves. The hope aroused Monday by the sight of several small schools was not fulfilled. The netters are doing as well as ever, and declare that they will stay on the grounds as long as there are any fish in sight. The returning seiners will refit for the northern mackerel grounds, off Cape Shore, Nova Scotia. The mackerel usually set in there about June 1.

Another large cargo of Argentine oats arrived here late Thursday afternoon on the British steamer St. Fillans from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. This consignment is for New York parties, but considerable shipments of wool, hides and quebracho extract are for Boston firms.

The liner Caledonian, 14 days from Manchester, arrived in the harbor this morning and berthed at Hoosac docks, East Boston. She brought 24 returning cattlemen and one stowaway, William Budge Flass, who says he is a cook. One cattleman was held by the immigration officials for not having the proper certificate; his name is Mikolaj Wojewodka, an Austrian Pole. Mr. Wojewodka says he has a wife and two children living in Hyde Park. The big ship was loaded to her capacity with cotton, wool, machinery, and other freight.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Am Beet Sugar.....	37 1/2	37 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4
Am Copper.....	83 1/2	84	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am Car & Foundry.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am C & F Oil.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	116	116
Am Cotton Oil.....	66	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Oil Securities.....	40 1/4	40 1/4	40	40
Am Locomotive.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4
Am Smelt & Re.....	93 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Smelt & Re pf.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
Am Sugar.....	134	134	133 1/4	133 1/4
Am Tel & Tel.....	140 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/4	139 1/4
Anacosta.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/4
Atchafalaya.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/4
Atchafalaya pf.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	104
At Coast Lns.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	127	127
Balt & Ohio.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4
Br Rpt Transit.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Canadian Pac.....	181 1/2	181 1/2	179 1/4	179 1/4
Can Nat.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	104
Can Leather pf.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/4
Ches & Ohio.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chi & Alton.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/4	70 1/4
Chi & Gr W B.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Col Fuel & Iron.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/4
Con Gas.....	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/4	142 1/4
Con Products.....	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Del & Hudson.....	198 1/2	199 1/2	196 1/4	196 1/4
Del & Lack.....	650	650	650	650
Den & Rio Grande.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/4
Fed M & S Co.....	90	90	89 1/4	89 1/4
General Electric.....	159 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/4	159 1/4
Gr Nor pf.....	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/4
Gr Nor One pf.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4
Illinois Cent.....	147 1/2	148 1/2	146 1/4	146 1/4
Inter-Met.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4
Kan City So.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4
Kansas & Texas.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4
Louis & Nash.....	139 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/4
Missouri Pac.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/4
Nat Lead.....	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4
N Y C & H.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/4
N Y Central.....	132 1/2	132 1/2	130 1/4	130 1/4
N Y N H & H.....	172 1/2	172 1/2	172	172
Nor & Western.....	92	92	91 1/4	91 1/4
Northern Pac.....	146 1/2	146 1/2	144 1/4	144 1/4
Northern Pac pf.....	183 1/2	184 1/2	183 1/4	183 1/4
Ontario & Western.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4
Pennsylvania.....	134 1/2	134 1/2	134	134
Penn's Gas.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4
Pressed St Car.....	42	42	41 1/4	41 1/4
Reading.....	158 1/2	159 1/2	156 1/4	156 1/4
Republic Steel.....	26 1/2	27	26 1/4	26 1/4
Rio Island.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4
Rio Island pf.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/4	70 1/4
Sloss-Shef & L.....	81	81	80	80
Southern Pacific.....	122 1/2	123	121 1/4	121 1/4
Southern Pacific pf.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4
St Paul.....	152 1/2	152 1/2	150 1/4	150 1/4
Texas Pacific.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4
Union Pacific.....	189 1/2	190 1/2	187 1/4	187 1/4
U S Rubber.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38
U S Rubber pf.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110	110
U S Steel.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/4
U S Steel pf.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/4
Wabash pf.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/4
Western Union.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4
Westinghouse.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83	83

## BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last
Am T & T conv.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	104
Atchafalaya 4s.....	101	101	101	101
Del & Hudson 4s.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/4
Den & Rio Grande 4s.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
Erie 4s.....	83	83	83	83
Reading 4s.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
Interboro 4s.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/4
Japan 4s.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/4
Japan 4 1/2s new.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/4
N Y City 4 1/2s new.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/4
N Y N H & H 6s.....	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/4
N Y N H & H 3 1/2s.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/4	109 1/4
Penn 5s 1915.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/4
Reading 4 1/2s.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/4
Rio Island 4s.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/4
Rio Island 5s.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4
Union Pacific 4s.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4
U P 4s.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/4
U S Steel 4s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4
Wabash 4s.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/4	76 1/4
Wisconsin Central 4s.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/4

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last
2s registered.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4
3s registered.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4
do coupon.....	102	102	102	102
Small bonds.....	100	100	100	100
4s registered.....	119	119 1/2	119	119 1/2
do coupon.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/4
Panama 2s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4
Panama 4s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4
Dist Col 2s.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/4
Philippine 4s.....	100	100	100	100

## FARMERS INDORE GRAIN STORAGE

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—The proposed construction of a chain of warehouses in the grain-producing territory to hold wheat for high prices was indorsed Thursday at a mass meeting of the Grain Growers and Cattle Raisers' branch of the National Farmers' Union. It is believed by delegates that the farmers by next season will be prepared to handle a large percentage of their crops in this way. At the invitation of the American Society of Equity the farmers also promised to cooperate with that organization.

The friends of the usually smiling Captain Michael of the Benjamin F. Phillips are commenting upon the unusual length of his face today. He has just returned from a 12-day fishing trip, during which his catch amounted to only 25 pounds. In order to catch this amount Captain Michael says that he fished every yard of the ocean from Georges to Brown's bank. When the captain learned of the prevailing low prices of fish this morning he was distinctly disgusted. He declared that he would not sell his fare at the figures offered, but would set sail for Gloucester and sell to the salters.

Dealers' prices for fish at T wharf this morning, per hundredweight: Haddock \$2 to \$2.25, large cod \$2 to \$2.15, small cod \$1.25, hake \$1.

Besides the Phillips, the following vessels arrived at T wharf this morning with fares as follows, in pounds: Lena May 2600, Mary T. Fallon 12500, Miner 6000, Stranger 8500, Hattie F. Knowlton 2600.

## GREATEST CORN CROP EXPECTED

The Indications Are That the Yield This Year May Reach the Record Total of Over Three Billions of Bushels.

There are indications that the corn crop of 1909, if favoring conditions continue, may bring the yield of the United States up to the record total of not less than 3,250,000,000 bushels. This is over 250,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1906, when a crop of 2,974,100,000 bushels was grown. But that was done on an area of 96,737,586 acres, and the yield averaged 10.2 bushels an acre.

It is from the standpoint of larger acreage that prospects now appear bright, according to the Wall Street Journal. Abandoned wheat land turned to corn may contribute 2,000,000 acres. Probably an equal amount is not too much to count on from the area intended for oats and other crops. The universal extension of plowing for corn might, under existing conditions, add 5,000,000 acres more. This would altogether make an addition of 9,000,000 acres and bring the total area of the country up to something like 110,000,000 acres in one crop. On these at the yield of 30 bushels an acre, the total crop would amount to 3,300,000,000 bushels.

For ten years the corn crop has been gradually approaching the 3,000,000,000 bushels limit. In 1901, when the average was as low as 16 1/2 cents a bushel the production was little more than half of this, but in 1906 the crop was almost twice as large as the minimum. The progress for the decade of the acreage, and the yield, has been as follows:

	Year.	Average.	Yield, bush.
1908.....	101,788,000	2,968,451,000	29.18
1907.....	99,951,000	2,932,520,000	29.34
1906.....	96,737,586	2,974,100,000	30.74
1905.....	94,011,300	2,707,993,540	28.80
1904.....	92,231,381	2,467,480,934	26.75
1903.....	88,001,993	2,244,176,925	25.50
1902.....	84,043,613	2,233,648,312	26.58
1901.....	82,349,928	1,232,549,928	15.00
1900.....	83,329,872	2,105,102,516	25.26
1899.....	82,108,587	2,078,143,933	25.32

There are several essential factors which contribute to an unusual extent this year to favor corn. First is the excellent condition of the soil. So far as moisture is concerned, evidently the country is as well off as it ever was within the great corn belt. The systematic selection of seed is certain to make a showing in the returns after the campaign which agricultural authorities have been waging in favor of better selection.

Furthermore, there has not been a year in this period when maximum acreage occurred in a year of maximum average per acre. Any such concurrence this season would probably give a phenomenal production.

## COSTLY PIPE LINE IS STANDARD PLAN

Attorney for Louisiana Subsidiary Oil Concern Says That Twenty-Million-Dollar Carrier May Be Built.

NEW ORLEANS—Hunter C. Leake, legal representative of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, a company recently capitalized at \$5,000,000, has given an interview concerning a proposed pipe line from the Indian Territory fields to New Orleans. He says:

"The Standard Oil Company will build a pipe line from Tulsa, I. T., to New Orleans, in which oil will be pumped to be refined in a refinery to be built in New Orleans."

"It is our opinion that this pipe line cannot be termed a common carrier or subject to the regulations of such, because of the fact that the pipes will be used only for piping oil for our own use. It will not be in the nature of a line to distribute oil but will be for the sole purpose of bringing oil to New Orleans to be refined here. If we can be exempted from the law covering common carriers the pipe line will be constructed."

The line would cost approximately \$20,000,000.

## BERLIN ADVANCES U. S. PATENT PACT

BERLIN—The reichstag has passed the first and second readings of the patents and trademarks agreement between Germany and the United States unanimously. Dr. Junker, national liberal, said that the Americans reaped the greater advantage from it, as no compulsion to work patents existed in the United States, while under the agreement Americans are now released from the German compulsory clause.

The patent agreement between Germany and the United States was signed at Washington Feb. 23, and was ratified by the United States Senate April 15.

The Connellville Coke trade is reported to have begun to show improvement. Rumors are revived of the probable restoration of the Louisville & Nashville dividend to 6 per cent annual basis.

Every railway in the Pittsburgh district reports improvement in the number of cars handled during the first 12 days of May.

It is understood that the United Metals Selling Company has sold between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000 pounds of copper since May 1.

It is said that the Baltimore & Ohio is preparing to meet the latest cut of the Boston & Maine in the freight rate war on import traffic.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

MINING.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Adventure.....	9	9	9	9
Allouez.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
Arcton.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
Arizona Commercial.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/4	44 1/2
Arnold Mining.....	76 1/2	76	76	76 1/2
Atlantic.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2
Butte Coalition.....	26 1/2	26 1/4	25 1/2	26
Calumet & Arizona.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/2
Calumet & Hecla.....	652	652	650	650
Centennial.....	30	30	30	30
Copper Range.....	80	81	80	80
Franklin.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15
Granby.....	102	104	102	104
Greene-Cannons.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
La Salle.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
Mass.....	15	15	14 1/4	14 1/4
Michigan Con.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
Mexican.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mohawk.....	65	65	64 1/4	64 1/2
Nevada Cons.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2
North Butte.....	61	61 1/2	60 1/4	61 1/2
Oreocela.....	135	137	135	136 1/2
Palmer.....	34	34 1/2	34	34
Quincy.....	91	91	91	91
Rego.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Shannon.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
Tennessee.....	42	42	42	42
Trinity.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14
Utah Consolidated.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2
Victoria.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5
Winona.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
Wyandeline.....	148	148	148	148
Wyandot.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2



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# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## LITERATURE AND STYLE

That Nathaniel Hawthorne is the greatest of all masters of English prose style is the contention of some critics today, and the general estimate of his work from the point of view of pure English is constantly heightening. And yet his work itself does not attract so many readers as that of great English authors—Dickens is an example—which judged merely by the criterion of style may rank below it. Indeed, Dickens' English is often so bad that after his first world-fame, purists, perhaps the judgment of "the general," too, began to obscure the essential greatness of his work by criticizing not only the language but the patent and sometimes crude exaggerations. Of late Dickens is again reaching the hearts of the people. We are weary of artificial writing that has little to commend it except its polish or reserve or nuance or balance or color or keen analysis or some of those thousand qualities which self-conscious thought-taking may seem to achieve. For that touch is lacking that makes "kin" and unites writer and reader in the little world of the book. So long as simple spontaneous kindness, genial amusement at the foibles of mankind, and discernment of the pathos and tenderness of human experience continue among men, so long writers like Dickens will be read, however homely their speech may be.

A truly liberal culture enables one to see what is the gift of each world worker and take it gratefully, instead of finding fault because one individual offering is not like another. Hawthorne's shadowy, sensitive nature is expressed in his writings. The reserve and shyness that prompted him to avoid meeting even his friends, or the intense contemplation which made any interruption of his thought jangle upon his mood as the door-bell disturbs a song, these give his work its individual quality. The reader must bring a sensitive and understanding thought to the reading or the delicate meanings are not discerned. It is a curious fact that the two Americans who rank highest in the regard of men of letters abroad are Hawthorne and Poe. The genius of each had the qualities of shadow rather than that of sunlight which is almost everywhere characteristic of American genius. What was only a tender melancholy in Hawthorne in Poe became morbidity, deepening to gloom. Hawthorne's exquisite sympathy with child-life proves that his thought did not tend toward morbidity, and the elusive mockery which plays gently through his writing has nothing

in common with the sometimes sardonic humor of Poe.

After all, style is really one with the writer's thought. What he says determines the how, unless through some accident of education. Even here the greatness of the message triumphs over the sense of deficient training, and as in the case of Lincoln's "Gettysburg speech" a piece of perfect classic English comes into being from the inspiration of some high moment acting upon a noble mind

and heart. Doubtless what Lincoln thought in that hour seemed to him quite impossible of expression, but out of this fullness of feeling his brief, wonderful utterance was born. If no one set pen to paper till he had something he must say, the presses would not be so busy, but the people might profit through giving intensive study to the few things worth while, and perhaps thus learn to test their spoken utterances by the same criterion.

## Children's Department

### Who First Found It

In Auburn, N. Y., one of the newspapers (The Auburnian) not long ago announced that it would give a bright new silver dollar to the first child in the Auburn Home for Little Ones who should find in the Bible the following verse: "And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls, playing in the streets thereof." The matron of the home told the children about this one evening and they all set to work with great glee to hunt the passage out. One of the boys, Rudolph Rusher, found it within 15 minutes, and the other children were rejoiced in his success. Perhaps The Monitor's young readers will be interested to find it for themselves.

### Garden Guests

The squirrels have more rapacity than either conscience or gratitude, says a writer in Suburban Life. I found that out painfully—at the price of many bulbs. The squirrel family lived in the oaks down by the lawn gate. Nobody thought of disturbing them—they had the run of the corn-crib and granary; further, in hard weather, they could always find bread-crisps, walnuts and bits of meat on the south room windowsill. The oaks were white oaks, hence there was never a lack of big, sweet acorns for storage. Notwithstanding all this, the gray, furry fellows stole into the garden at the first fall of spring, and plundered the bulb-beds. They began on those which flower earliest, such as crocuses, and later they feasted on hyacinths and tulips.

It was quite another story with the rabbits. I hardly blamed them for creeping in to nip tender rose-twig, or those of the flowering-almond. They came mostly in the dead of winter. When the moon shone full it was pretty to see them hopping in delicately. I almost forgave them their nipping, even when they cut down my finest roses—they did it so gracefully. At a sound, the flutter of a garment, they were off, with long leaps. And one could guard against them with such trifles as bottles to shine in the moon-rays, or rags of tin, hung so as to flash and rattle in the branches of the shrubs.

### TODAY'S PUZZLE

CONUNDRUM BY A SMALL BOY.  
Two goats ate a low shoe.  
What city telephone number is expressed?

### ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Out of sight:  
1. Missa, Mass. 2. Penn., Conn. 3. Fla., Ga. 4. Okla., Cal. 5. Ida., La. 6. Col., Ill. 7. Mont., Vt. 8. Kan., Minn. 9. N. D., S. D. 10. Wash., Mich.

### Courage Does Not Admit Defeat

As an example of courage under seeming defeat and patience under trial, Carlyle's experience with the first volume of his "History of the French Revolution," is in point. The book stands higher in general favor perhaps than any other of his works, and yet for a time he must have felt as if this was the very work least likely to reach its mark. He had completed the first volume with ceaseless care and had destroyed all his side notes and papers and rough drafts. He was persuaded to lend the manuscript to a friend who was so fascinated with the contents that he could not rest till he had finished it. Soon after the friend came to see him looking so disturbed that Carlyle at once assumed some great personal trouble had fallen upon him. But no—the trouble was for Carlyle himself to bear. The manuscript of his book had been left on the outside of the desk and the maid had used it to kindle the fire.

Carlyle was well on with his second volume, but now he must go back and do again what he felt he could never repeat with the original glow of enthusiasm. However, he faced the thing bravely, and the breadth and solemnity of the first volume as it now stands seems to prove that it gained by the second writing.

Sir Isaac Newton's similar experience, when the fruit of long labors was destroyed, is another favorite example of how greatness is not disheartened where littleness might see only defeat.

Behold the sea, the opaline, the plentiful and strong,  
Yet beautiful as is the rose in June.  
Creating a sweet climate by my breath,  
Washing out harms and griefs from memory.  
And in my matematic ebb and flow  
Giving a hint of that which changes not.  
—Emerson.

### "Little Girl, Little Boy"

A girl is gentle, brave and spirited who is unselfish, high-minded and intelligent, one who has sweetness and depth of character and does not think of herself, but works for the happiness of others. One who is merry and dainty and whole-some, as a girl should be, will never lack friends. She is the light of the home, and good friend to her sisters and brothers.

The Dallas News quotes the Pampa News thus and then has its own say on the subject as follows:

That is the kind of girl everybody is in favor of. It is the kind of girl to be. . . But why not prescribe the same qualifications for a boy? Every one of the qualities named as being proper for the girl are equally desirable in her brother, except, possible, the "dainty" one. Otherwise about the same things that make a good girl make a good boy.

Bobbie, aged 5, saw a cow grazing in his mother's flower garden, and shouted, "Scat! scat!" The cow didn't seem to be much intimidated, and calmly ate on. Three-year-old Mary, dancing with excitement, exclaimed, "Tell him to 'scow,' Wobbie; tell him to 'scow!'"—Drift-wood.

In this world it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich.—H. W. Beecher.

## TRUE SUBSTANCE

The Bible student remembers the sixth chapter of Matthew in which we are promised the material things that are needful as a reward for seeking first the kingdom of God and His righteousness. In the 10th chapter of Mark we are promised houses and lands "now in this time" if we leave all for the Christ-Truth.

Yet as one comes in contact with the struggle for gain going on in this world it is not always easy to see how one can carry these precepts into every day life. Humanity is largely contented with considering results only and seeing only the surface of things. It is here that Christian Science has valuable lessons for us, teaching us to look back of results and seek the cause of all phenomena. It teaches us to watch the thought which precedes all action.

In the 11th chapter of Hebrews we read that "faith is the substance of things hoped for." These words seem

### Wood for Aeroplanes

Time brings revenge, even in the timber trade, and a humble conifer long treated with contempt seems, literally, to be on the point of getting a rise in the world. Hitherto the black spruce has been despised as of meager commercial value, the yellowish timber being soft and easily indented, though very light and long of grain. It has lately been discovered that, by virtue of the two last named qualities, this tree furnishes by far the best wood for aeroplanes. As yet the black spruce has rarely been planted by our silviculturists save for ornament or shelter.—Westminster Gazette.

No matter how greatly other expenses may have changed in Japan, the allowance for the imperial household remains as it has been for years, 3,000,000 yen (\$1,500,000), a modest amount compared with the imperial or royal allowances of other countries.—N. Y. Sun.

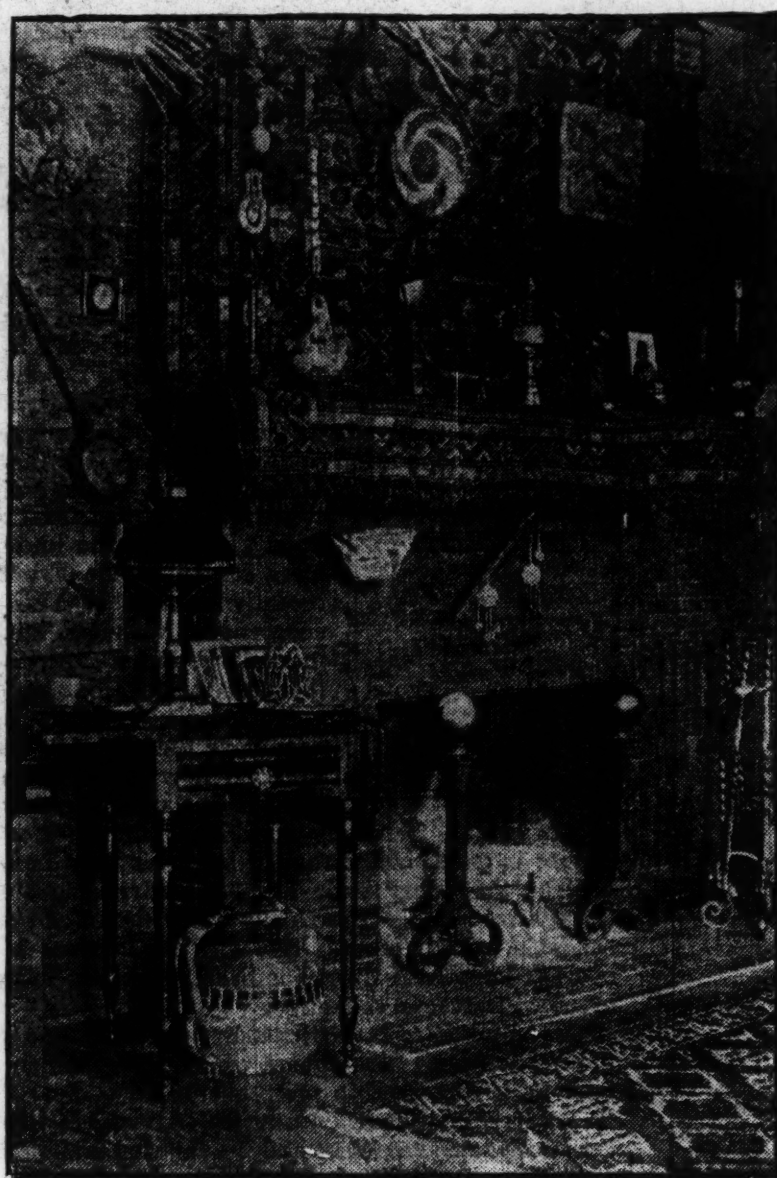
## The Master Is Coming

They said "The Master is coming  
To honor the town today,  
And none can tell at what house or home  
The Master will choose to stay."  
And I thought as my heart beat wildly  
"What if he came to mine!  
How would I strive to welcome  
And honor the Guest divine!"  
And straight I turned to toiling,  
To make my dwelling meet;  
I swept and polished and garnished  
And decked it with blossoms sweet;  
And in the midst of my labor  
A woman came to my door;  
She had come to tell me her sorrows  
And my comfort and aid implore.  
And I said, "I cannot listen  
Nor help you any today;  
I have greater things to attend to,"  
And the pleader turned away.

As the day wore onward swiftly  
My task was nearly done,  
And a prayer was ever on my heart  
That the Master to me might come.  
And I thought, I will spring to meet him,  
And serve him with loving heed,  
When a little child stood by me,  
Suffering, sore in need. . .  
And I said, "I am sorry for you, dear,  
I hate to turn you away. . .  
But some one will feed and clothe you,  
Dear,  
And I am too busy today."  
At last the day was ended,  
And my toil was over and done;  
My house was swept and garnished,  
And I watched in the dusk alone. . .  
I waited till night had deepened,  
And the Master had not come;

"He has entered some other door," I cried,  
"And gladdened some other home."  
Then the Master stood before me,  
And his face was grave but fair;  
"Three times today I came to your door  
And craved your pity and care;  
Three times you sent me onward,  
Unhelped and uncomfortable,  
And the blessing you might have had  
Was lost.  
And your chance to serve has fled."  
"Oh, Lord, dear Lord, forgive me!  
How could I know it was thee?"  
My very soul was shamed and bowed  
In the depths of humility.  
And he said, "The sin is pardoned,  
But the blessing is lost to thee;  
In comforting not the least of mine,  
Ye have failed to comfort me."  
—Abridged.

## "Decorated" Fireplace



This is the way a clever home-maker disguised an ugly brick mantel that extended to the ceiling and was out of harmony with an otherwise attractive living room: An old Cashmere rug, soft in coloring, and work too thin for further floor use, was nailed to the chimney breast and on it was fastened the owner's collection of World's Fair and Indian relics, giving an effect both artistic and interesting.

## Modern Flights of Fancy

They Must Fly Far to Keep Ahead of Fact.

The subject of transportation of one sort or another seems to be much in the air today—whether in the literal sense of the aeronaut and the sender of wireless messages, or merely in that of popular discussion of railroads, canals, navigable rivers and the ubiquitous automobile. It is clear that to keep things moving is the purpose of the age, and progress seems to be even more properly the watchword of the 20th century than it was of the 19th.

The effect of all this getting about is to make the world smaller. Mankind foresees the day when we shall need new worlds to conquer and imagination is already busy with distant planets. Communication with Mars is truly no more unthinkable than wireless communication with England was to the Plymouth colonists. Had any one even predicted Governor Bradford that summer colonists in his town would one day run up to Boston for lunch in a carriage with

no apparent means of locomotion, flying along smooth roadways with almost the airy freedom of a bird, he would have been far more incredulous than we are today over the possibility of one day winging to Mars in response to a signaled invitation.

Imagination does not stand breathless before the idea of suddenly sighting off the top of Bunker Hill monument winged conveyances of curious make—not the Wright brothers in transit, but the very Martians themselves come to learn why their signals remain unanswered. Some one has lately hazarded the guess that Professor Lowell's canals are messages drawn on the equatorial desert belt of Mars exactly in the way we proposed to put a proposition of Euclid up to our neighbor planet. Gulliver may prove to have imagined more truly than falsely. Beings Brobdingnagian or Liliputian may yet come within our ken. Nothing is too strange or too good to be true.

## Our Colonial Task

Ten years ago the American people were without experience in colonial administration. Today, if not past masters of the art, they have at least served an apprenticeship. Thus far the material rewards for that form of service have not measured up to the outlay. The world was quite ready to believe in 1898 that America cared for dependencies only to exploit them. As a matter of history we have saved those dependencies from exploitation by others, but our own coffers have not gained by the transaction, says the Review of Reviews. Some things

have been done, however, in those distant islands of which neither this nor any succeeding generations of Americans will ever be ashamed. The danger is that we in this busy home land, absorbed in our own enterprises, shall lose sight of the work that able and conscientious officials of our government are doing across the seas to better conditions of living and stimulate intellectual and moral progress among peoples who before the firing of Dewey's and Sampson's guns were races alien to our own in every sense. We sometimes forget that this huge task of colonial administration has claimed and is receiving month by month and year by year the zealous and patriotic service of a host of young Americans, many of whom are graduates of our leading universities and colleges—a corps of civil servants of which any nation might be proud.

### J. M. Barrie as LL.D.

Edinburgh University has made J. M. Barrie, the novelist, an honorary LL. D. The dean of the faculty of law, in presenting Mr. Barrie, said: "Where are touches of truer pathos, of keener satire, of a more captivating humor to be found than in Mr. Barrie's pages? Where do the quips and cranks of wanton fantasy find freer scope?"

### A Substitute for Cranberries

The roselle has a pretty name—little rose—though Country Life in America describes it as a yellow flower with a red eye, the plant of which grows to a height of five to seven feet, and this proves that it is not a cousin of our own little wild rose. It is a member of the mallow family and a native of the East Indies, but it is cultivated throughout the tropics because the fruit, which develops very rapidly, is used for jellies and delicious drinks. It is now being introduced into Florida and California, where it may become a rival in the markets to cranberries, which must always be transported thither. Its products are said to resemble in color and flavor those of the cranberry. It has a peculiar habit of blooming late in October, regardless of the time when it is planted, so that its use may not become very general, though the exporting of the fruit may yet come about. It reaches maturity about the same time as the cranberry, but is very sensitive to cold. The stems make good jelly, and for such use the plant may be grown almost anywhere. It is said to be the only plant in cultivation where the calyx is the part used for food. The seed pod must be forced out of the calyx in preparing the fruit for use.

### An Italian Poet

The Italian poet Fogazzaro (born 1842), whose "Miranda" has been translated into both French and German, has the curious distinction of having been more warmly appreciated in foreign countries than in his own. The London Times' review of his poems, says this is because Fogazzaro held that a poet's greatness must depend not upon his conformity to arbitrary, literary or linguistic standards, but upon the amount of moral force he exercises. In this he failed to recognize the dislike of his fellow countrymen of the didactic. His experiments in diction were also offensive to a people whose language crystallized by the genius of Dante has been ever since treated with the utmost deference by Italian poets.

As a poet of nature Fogazzaro has been lauded to the skies. A French critic tells us that except St. Francis of Assisi, Petrarch, and Leopardi (a curious combination) no Italian has ever shown such insight into nature; and an Italian critic, not to be outdone, declares that in Fogazzaro every object in nature has a voice and tells its feelings, and he might have added its lesson. Fogazzaro does not seem to love nature because she is beautiful but because she is an efficient governess.

### Sultan's Mania for Building

Abdul Hamid, like all his predecessors, has had a mania for building. The European visiting Turkey for the first time is astounded at the number of white, gleaming palaces which line either side of the Bosphorus. And in every city of the empire there is a kiosk set apart for the Sultan, which he never visits, all of them palatial abodes filled with choice furniture, rare marbles, mirrors, and lustres from Venice, mosaics from Florence and Rome, with deep-hued carpets, soft and velvety as fur. These magnificent residences are nominally guarded by majordomos, who live there with their families in comfortable drowsiness and ease, and with only one object in life, that of maintaining their places.—London Chronicle.

### Just So

"I'm going to write a story about a tallow candle."  
"Going to take a dip into literature, so to speak."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, May 14, 1909.

### The Kaiser in Vienna

ESCORTED by the entire Austro-Hungarian fleet, Emperor William lands today on that remarkable soil where the three great races meet, the Latin, the Slav and the Teuton. He comes from a meeting with his Latin ally, he is bound for a grand reception by his other ally, sovereign over a predominantly Slavic realm. The triple alliance unites the oldest stocks of the three races which, curiously enough, are reentering the arena by a process of rejuvenation. Emperor William's reception at Vienna is intended for an unparalleled demonstration of solidarity, loyalty, gratitude toward the sovereign and the entire German nation. It is natural that the German element in Austria should be the most enthusiastic, but the Slavs, as a whole, are by no means indifferent, and as for the Magyars, were the Kaiser to visit Budapest, he would be given one of the finest ovations of his career.

What the success of the Austro-German Balkan policy meant to Austria was eloquently expressed in Premier Bienerth's recent speech at the reopening of the Reichsrath. It may be summed up in the words, "Austria has found herself." All the endless bickerings between the nationalities seemed forgotten; a breadth of youth and of youthful effort seemed to announce a new era.

The fact that the racial strife has since redoubled, that the conflict between Germans and Magyars on the bank question has taken an acute character, will put to a severe test the unwonted sense of elasticity and alertness which appears to have taken hold of Austria. It undoubtedly has its source not so much in the political advantages of the Austro-German pact, as in the immensely energizing contact with Prussia. The northern kingdom has already renovated western and southern Germany and what we witnessed recently in the Balkan crisis was the first evidence of the fact that Prussia's bracing influence was doing for Austria what it had done for Germany.

This is the real significance of the ovation the Kaiser is receiving at Vienna, and if as a demonstration of solidarity with a highly progressive people, it contains the promise of Austrian domestic consolidation and conciliation, the cause of peace thereby is admirably served.

IN ALL that may be said with regard to the debts of nations in their relation to military and naval armament, it would be well to have and to state the facts correctly, lest those who are looking for flaws in the arguments of peace advocates may find them and make harmful use of their discoveries.

For instance, it is not true that the debt of the United States is constantly increasing, as some would have it. It is not only decreasing relatively but absolutely. In proportion to the population and wealth of the country it is constantly growing smaller. In 1878 the interest-bearing debt of the United States was \$1,800,000,000. It is now approximately \$913,000,000.

However, our case is exceptional. We have reduced our interest-bearing national indebtedness by about one-half in the last thirty-one years; Japan's is thirty-four times greater now than it was in 1878. In other words, in the year named, Japan's interest-bearing debt was \$33,000,000; it has grown to \$1,120,000,000 in 1909. In 1878 the annual interest per capita in the United States on account of the national debt was \$2; it has fallen to twenty-two cents. Our national wealth has increased in the thirty-one years from \$40,000,000,000 to \$120,000,000,000.

Other foreign nations in the period named have been piling up their debts at a rate which, if not so rapidly as that of Japan, justifies serious concern on the part of their thinking people, and more especially because the additional burdens which have accumulated are mainly due to consequences of or preparations for war.

The United States is exceptionally fortunate in its vast resources. It has been able to wipe out in great part, by reason of its vast revenues, the indebtedness created by its wars. These revenues, however, are in themselves a source of danger. They have provided us with a surplus which, in turn, has led us into extravagant and wasteful habits, and into setting an example to the rest of the world in national outlay which has not been altogether beneficial to the sister nations.

With our abundance of material blessings we have also acquired responsibilities. We should be as mindful of the one as grateful for the other.

### Colombian Coal

BY GEOGRAPHICAL necessity, the republic of Colombia will play a prominent part in the general developments that will follow the opening of the Panama canal. The advantages of immediate proximity, however, will be immensely enhanced by the coal resources of Colombia; for one of the dominant factors in the new order of things will be the coal supply, for which the isthmus is bound to become a great center. By the exploitation of her coal fields Colombia will establish herself firmly and prominently in the economy of the canal and beyond; indeed, as a distributor of fuel not only locally but to the various markets which the canal will make available, she will become indispensable in proportion to the rate of her railway and transportation development. Up to the present, railway construction has been on a very limited scale; only a dozen short lines are in operation, none of which is longer than perhaps 70 or 75 miles. Some of them run near, or through, some of the coal fields, but they are not suited for carrying coal. The Colombian waterways are good, but their utility is limited to light-draught vessels. There is, of course, that highway into the interior, the Magdalena river, which is navigable in its lower course for at least 600 miles, with an additional stretch, farther up, of 100 miles or so. But its estuary has yet to be opened to steam navigation, and other improvements will have to be made before regular coal transportation can be established.

Available routes at present are through Buenaventura on the Pacific and through Darien on the Caribbean, also through Santa Marta, a port situated near the Venezuelan border. These and the Magdalena route fairly tap the twenty or thirty known coal fields of

Colombia. No reliable data, beyond the bare location, are obtainable, but there is good ground to infer from the results of what little mining has been done so far that the coal fields are very extensive. They form a big asset, especially in view of South America's singular lack of coal.

It would seem that as the builder of the Panama canal this country should be greatly interested in development of resources so vitally affecting the future of the canal as the Colombian coal fields. Owing to the unsettled condition of the country these are practically untouched. A clear understanding between the United States, Colombia and Panama cannot be postponed much longer, and it should contain provisions whereby we can lend a helping, yet discreet, hand toward the legitimate development of Colombia's resources and transportation system. The time must come when the Colombians will see the honesty of our purpose and the immense advantage there must be in cooperation with this country for the future of what is known to be one of the richest regions of the entire globe.

### The Need of the Great Con- suming Class

IT IS SAID to be the intention of the organizers of the Home Economics Association, recently formed in New York under very encouraging auspices, to establish branches in all large American cities. The object of the association is at once educational and philanthropic, its aim being to teach those who have the desire as well as the occasion to learn how to reduce the cost of living. This is one of the greatest economic needs

of our time. Generally speaking, remuneration for all kinds of service is good, better than it has ever been before. The wage as well as the salary scale has been advancing steadily for the last twenty-five years. Practically every fight for greater compensation has been won by labor. But with the increase in the income of the average household there has been, especially in the last ten years, a greater increase in the outgo.

The advance is particularly noticeable, and particularly felt, in the necessities. The things which men, women and children must have have increased in price out of all comparison with the things they can do without. Luxuries have come temptingly within the reach of the wage earner and the salaried man, it is true, and the cost of living may be increased in many instances by over-indulgence in them, but it is not the carpet, or the rug, or the pictures, or the piano, or any of the things that contribute modestly toward making the home comfortable or beautiful that drains the average income; it is the cost of things to eat and things to wear.

Now, if the Home Economics Association, in a sensible and a practical way, can teach those who need to economize how to do it, it will be serving a very worthy purpose. It would seem, however, that one of the first steps in this direction must be greater production and greater freedom of trade. Combinations and monopolies which control and manipulate, and place extortionate prices upon, necessities, must themselves be regulated, and, if necessary, regulated out of existence.

The wage-earner and the salary folk constitute the great consumer class of the country, and this class is in need of special legislation quite as much as it is in need of economic education and philanthropy.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE is credited with saying that property rights should not allow a man to raise a monstrosity of a building, but the difficulty is that tastes differ to such an extent that what appears to be a monstrosity of a building to some appears to be a triumph of architectural art to others.

THE PASSAGE of the United States battleship Mississippi up the river of the same name from New Orleans to Natchez—the first vessel of the type ever to ascend the stream so far—is pronounced by the despatches "a notable event," which, indeed, it is, but for a reason that, perhaps, may not occur at once to the average reader. The Mississippi is not the greatest of rivers, but it is one of the greatest and one of the most important. It drains a territory of 1,246,000 square miles, which is inhabited by a population of close to 40,000,000. It waters and flows through a fertile country—one of the world's greatest granaries. It has on its banks a greater number of large cities than any other river. It is the natural waterway to the sea for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, Keokuk, Quincy, Alton, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, New Orleans and numerous lesser towns and cities, as it is destined to become soon the waterway to the Gulf and the ocean for all the great cities of the Missouri and its other tributaries, and for the great cities of the lakes.

The steaming of one of the newest and finest of our naval vessels to a point so far above New Orleans as Natchez is an incident which carries with it a feature of other than naval interest and importance. It is sincerely to be hoped that never again in all our history may it be necessary to float warships on the bosom of this mighty stream, save for some such sentimentally peaceful reason as that which prompts the visit of the battleship Mississippi to the historic old river town in the state from which the vessel takes its name. The Mississippi's trip, however, will serve at this time to fix upon the river the public attention of which it stands so much in need, that the necessity for improvement on a scale never before undertaken may become clear to the popular mind.

The battleship Mississippi may not have to halt at Natchez even now. The stage of water may permit it to go farther up. But the stage of water should be so regulated that vessels of the Mississippi's draft engaged in commercial pursuits should be able to make St. Paul and Minneapolis on the Mississippi, and Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha on the Missouri, at any time of year.

This will be a real triumph in the Mississippi's navigation, and because the battleship's trip to Natchez is one of the incidents leading up to it, it is quite proper to pronounce it "a notable event."

BRUSSELS, very naturally and very properly, protests against the prospective sale in Paris of the King of Belgium's famous collection of paintings, including many Vandykes, and the protest gives promise of arousing not only a civic, but a national spirit which will prevent the transfer.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON has made over 2000 miles of his journey to the Pacific coast, and at last accounts he was making a town every day, although the settlements are becoming fewer and farther between.

### To Old Natchez--- and Beyond

THE Pacific Northwest is looking forward confidently to the coming of no less than 2,000,000 visitors to that region during the summer, and it is encouraged in this expectation by estimates made by officials of the Hill and Harriman railroads. Although the figure may seem large, it is not, everything considered, so high as to be unreasonable. On the contrary, unless all signs fail, it will prove too conservative. Normal western summer travel, counting in the throngs which crowd from all parts of the country and from all parts of the world to the Colorado mountains every year, has grown to immense proportions. The return of good times, with the cheaper railway rates consequent to the Seattle exposition, will greatly increase this flow. There will be a very general adjustment of the plans of these and of all other habitual tourists to the Puget Sound attraction, and, aside from these "regulars," who in themselves constitute a great army, tens of thousands of eastern people who have been reading about the New Northwest, and hearing so much about its wonderful "opportunities," and who have been "promising" themselves a trip out that way, and only postponing the taking of it until the time should become ripe, will flock thitherward.

Out on the Sound and on the Willamette and on the Columbia another expectation walks arm-in-arm with the one just referred to, and steps out just as confidently as its companion. This is the expectation that of the 2,000,000 visitors who will come to the Pacific Northwest during the summer a very large percentage will decide either to remain, or will go back home only to make the necessary arrangements for their speedy return; and that those who for any reason find it impossible to stay or to return will not be content when they go back until they shall have sent others out to see the wonderful country for themselves.

In this enthusiasm all of the great cities of the Puget Sound country are now sharing. Portland and Tacoma are at present booming as earnestly and as determinedly as Seattle the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and all are working unitedly in the interest of the magnificent country whose resources and possibilities the exposition is going to display before the eyes of the world.

### Cosmopolitan College Clubs

A FACT worthy of wider notice is brought out in the annual of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs. There are eighteen such clubs in American colleges, with a total membership of 1400 students, representing fifty-five foreign countries. The general association is planning to send delegates abroad this summer to the convention of the "Corda Fratres" in order to establish connection with that international federation of students. Ours is eminently an era of exchange. Yet the results of our exchange of ideas, between individuals as between groups and nations, appear wholly inadequate when we consider that we still allow misunderstandings and prejudices to endanger the peace of the entire world. That this should be so in an age of unprecedented travel, with means of phenomenally quick transportation, may seem unaccountable, but the reason is perfectly clear on reflection—we travel for every conceivable purpose except to seek closer acquaintance with people abroad. We travel on business, sell or buy, and obtain an insight into business conditions and the foreigners' business methods. We travel for art and study the grandeur of the foreigners' ancestral or contemporary achievements in architecture, or painting or sculpture. We travel to study the customs and characteristics of the people abroad, but we do not really endeavor to approach them closely, for our best efforts are those of distant intellectuality, when not purely mercenary or simply curious.

When the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs proposes to cooperate with the United States bureau of education in preparing booklets containing data of opportunities offered in American colleges and universities, the plan should be welcomed not so much from an intellectual point of view as because it may be the means of initiating a strong movement for the exchange of students, analogous to the present exchange of professors. Such an exchange would be anything but purely intellectual; in fact, it would be almost certain to result in a great number of international friendships of a more durable nature than culture alone can provide.

The value of such friendships for the furtherance of international goodwill and for progress in general cannot be overstated.

THE ACTION of the interstate commerce commission in deciding that school children could no longer be privileged to ride on special commutation tickets known as "school tickets" bids fair to be reversed or modified as a result of a hearing in Washington, D. C., at which parents from various parts of the country were represented by counsel to protest against the withdrawal of this privilege. The ruling, it seems, was based on the decision that "the carrier may not inquire into the mission, errand or business of the passenger as a condition of fixing the transportation rate which such passenger shall pay."

It is believed that as a result of the protest, in which it is but just to note that some of the leading railroads participated, the ruling may be modified in such manner as to permit not only school children but these children who are compelled to work for a living to avail themselves of the reduced rate at which transportation of this character has always been sold. That this portion of the decision if it is reached will meet with public approval goes without saying, as there is no valid reason why children who are attending school should enjoy privileges which are withheld from the less fortunate who have to help support families; indeed, the wonder is that the privilege should not have been extended primarily to this latter class with the provision that school children might also avail themselves of it. The commission will do well to take into consideration the needs of these juvenile workers whose earnings are spent in part in going to and from their labor on railroad trains, if it intends restoring the rate to the others.

As to the justice of practically forcing railroads to issue commutation tickets of this character, however, that is a question which the commission will do well to inquire into most carefully before giving its final opinion. If this traffic is carried at a loss or if in other words the regular patrons of a road who are charged first-class rates of fare are virtually paying for a concession made to a class of riders which is not a profit-producing class, a form of injustice is engendered which may need careful investigation and regulation.

### Two Million Visitors for the Pacific Northwest

### "School Tickets" Likely to Be Restored